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Soviet Union

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GROMYKO TO HEAD DELEGATION TO UN ARMS TALKS

LD311906 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1750 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] In connection with the second special session of the UN General Assembly devoted to disarmament which opens on 7 June, the USSR Council of Ministers has confirmed the delegation of the Soviet Union, headed by Comrade Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister.

The Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian Republic has confirmed the delegation of the Ukraine, headed by Comrade Martynenko, republican foreign minister.

The Council of Ministers of the Belorussian Republic has confirmed the delegation of Belorussia, headed by Comrade Gurinovich, republican foreign minister.

USSR-U.S. ARMS TALKS TO OPEN 29 JUNE

LD311506 Moscow TASS in English 1502 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 31 May, TASS -- The Soviet Union and the United States of America have agreed to open official talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic arms on June 29, 1982, in Geneva, Switzerland. The Soviet delegation will be led by Ambassador V.P. Karpov and the American delegation -- by Ambassador Edward Rowny.

Both sides attach much importance to these talks.

REAGAN'S MEMORIAL DAY SPEECH PREVIEWED

LD281940 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 28 May 82

[Station observer Igor Dmitriyev commentary]

[Text] According to reports from Washington, President Reagan is expected to announce that the United States will live up to the Soviet-American SALT II treaty, signed in 1979, as long as the Soviet Union does the same. The President is expected to say this in a memorial day speech at Arlington National Cemetery on Monday. The commentary is by our observer Igor Dmitriyev.

SALT II, signed in Vienna in June, 1979 by Presidents Brezhnev and Carter was never ratified by the United States Senate. Had it been ratified, both sides would have reduced their strategic weapons by a certain amount with the Soviet Union making deeper cuts. But otherwise, according to American sources, both sides have tacitly observed the treaty's other provisions. This fact helps explain the support for the treaty among a group of senators and former ranking officials who believe that the treaty should be ratified by the Senate as a step toward further arms reduction.

The Associated Press and United Press International report that the President's speech is at present being drafted by William Clark the President's national security assistant. Without disclosing the details of the speech, the news agencies have given prominence to two elements in their accounts. The first says that President Reagan's speech on Monday will be his last major foreign policy address before he leaves for Europe to attend the NATO summit in Bonn. It's believed that by expressing American loyalty to the Soviet-American treaty the United States President seeks to further blunt the anti-war movement in Europe and silence those critics who accuse the administration of being a threat to peace. The second element emphasized in press reports about the forthcoming speech deals with the administration's logic. It has announced that SALT II is dead and absolutely unacceptable to the United States. But now, the President is reported to have expressed a loyalty to the treaty. If a horse is dead you won't keep flogging it, will you?

So political observers come to the conclusion that either the United States President is going to propose amendments to SALT II that will allow Washington to violate its provisions on a legal basis or that the Soviet-American treaty is not as bad as the administration presents it.

By calling the treaty dead and unacceptable, the Reagan administration must seek to divert public opinion from its obvious merits and offer an entirely new approach to the reduction of strategic arms that would give the United States unilateral advantages.

The treaty's supporters in the United States say that it took 7 years to conclude SALT II. How many years will it take to work out a new one and what is going to happen during a fresh round of negotiations if nuclear weapons are not restricted or frozen by some kind of an understanding? The problem is that technical sophistication can in the long run get the upper hand over diplomatic efforts to halt the arms race. That is why President Leonid Brezhnev recently proposed a freeze on strategic arms as soon as the talks begin and urged maximum restraint with respect to their modernization. The Soviet leader also stressed the need to preserve all positive elements of past negotiations and adhere to the principle of equality and like security.

One of the positive elements of SALT II was that it (?treated) strategic weapons on both sides in their entirety. The administration's recent offer to discuss strategic arms is unilateral in nature as it gives (preference) to those types of weapons where the United States feels it is at a disadvantage, while completely leaves out those weapons where the United States admits it has a lead.

REAGAN INTERVIEW WITH EUROPEAN JOURNALISTS

TASS Commentary

LD281626 Moscow TASS in English 1605 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Washington, 28 May, TASS -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan gave an interview to a group of West European newsmen in connection with his upcoming trip to France, Britain, Italy and the FRG. The questions put to the U.S. chief executive testify to a serious concern in Western Europe over official Washington's course of confrontation in international relations.

Among other things, many questions bore on negotiations to limit and reduce strategic armaments. And this is only too understandable. The fact is that the giant programmes of rearmament in the United States, adopted by the Reagan administration, are justly perceived by the peoples of the world as a threat to their security. West Europeans are especially alarmed by the Washington decision to deploy in their countries new missile-nuclear weapons, and to subject Europe to a deadly threat by its doctrine of a "limited nuclear war."

And what was it that the newsmen heard from the U.S. President? They heard from him things they have repeatedly heard from him in the past. Reagan tried to exonerate the United States from the responsibility for the delay in the resumption of those negotiations. In the process, he resorted to a juggling of facts pure and simple, and to inventions.

The whole world knows well that it was the present U.S. administration that interrupted the dialogue on the problems of nuclear armaments, setting itself the aim of achieving, through stepping up the arms race, a military superiority over the Soviet Union. And if at present the United States had begun talking about the possibility of sitting down at a negotiating table with the Soviet Union, it is impelled to do this by the broad response of the world to the firm, consistent and constructive position of the USSR, to the clear and realistic Soviet movement now sweeping not only Western Europe but also the United States itself.

Ronald Reagan, however, tried to present this as a consequence of the American stake on force, as a result of the fact that the USA, which in recent years has been arming itself insufficiently, has passed over to an unprecedented military built-up. A truly absurd assertion!

To prove that the USA is manifesting "good will," Reagan found nothing better than to refer to his "zero option."

In the meantime, however, it is an open secret that this proposal aims at disarming the Soviet Union unilaterally in the field of medium-range means. The Soviet Union will never agree to this.

Newsmen were also concerned over how the U.S. administration intends to build its relations with the Soviet Union in the future. This is quite natural and justifiable, considering that the overall political climate in the world is contingent on the reciprocal relations between the two largest powers of the world. And here, Reagan left newsmen with no positive things to report. He said, among other things, that his administration intended to continue to follow the principle of "linking" the negotiations on nuclear armaments with other unrelated issues. But the whole difference between the previous and the present approaches is that Washington intends to pursue its objectives not publicly but through "quiet diplomacy." Consequently, it will continue to follow its bankrupt course.

The President again took to task the allies for their decision to take part in building the Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline, and tried to intimidate them by the unfounded threat that Western European may face the prospect of finding itself dependent on the Soviet Union in the field of energy supply. Judging by the tenor and the contents of utterances, the U.S. administration will continue to exert pressure on Western Europe to make it give up the "gas-pipes" deal.

So what was it that the U.S. President offered the West Europeans in terms of an alternative? It was to jointly declare the Persian Gulf and the Middle East the sphere of their mutual interests because of the "energy dependence." In other words, Reagan wants to fasten the U.S. allies to the attainment of expansionist, adventurist designs of the United States and to make them into policemen on its behalf in that important region.

In his statements, the U.S. President spoke at length on the "unity" of the Atlantic alliance. He probably strove to close with words that enormous gap that has developed in recent years in the relations between the USA and Western Europe, which is at present openly admitted by the two sides.

Meanwhile, it follows from some of Reagan's answers that the U.S. will stick to the course which is bound to lead to a further widening of the current gap. He said, among other things, that the U.S. did not intend to withdraw its troops and that it knew about its "responsibility" in Europe. He then said that U.S. troops were stationed in Europe not because the United States wanted to do something for somebody else out of sheer charity. The U.S. was present in Europe because it was NATO's forward line. It is difficult to place another interpretation on these words than to call it an imperial bid by the United States to a dominance in Western Europe.

Further Details

LD291308 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 29 May 82

[Text] U.S. President Reagan has given an interview to a group of West European journalists in connection with his forthcoming trip to France, Britain, Italy and the Federal Republic of Germany. Many of the questions put to him by the journalists pertained to the talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic weapons.

What did the journalists get to hear from the American President? Reagan tried to remove the responsibility for the delay in the resumption of these talks from the United States. The whole world knows full well that it was precisely the present administration which broke off the dialogue on the problems of nuclear weapons with the aim of achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union by means of pushing on with the arms race.

And if the United States has suddenly started talking about the possibility of negotiations with the Soviet Union it is being galvanized into this by the broad response which the USSR's firm, consistent and constructive stand has received in the world, as well as the clear and realistic Soviet peace initiatives and the huge scale of the antiwar movement that has built up not only in Western Europe but in the United States itself.

Reagan, however, tried to present all this as a consequence of America staking on force and as a result of the fact that the United States of America, which has allegedly not been arming itself sufficiently over the past few years, has moved to unprecedented military escalation. A truly absurd claim.

The journalists were also concerned about the question of how the U.S. administration is planning to build its relations with the Soviet Union in the future. Reagan said in particular that his administration intends to continue adhering to the principle of linking the nuclear arms talks with other questions not related to them.

A. PETROV ON U.S. APPROACH TO ARMS LIMITATION

PM011101 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 May 82 p 4

[A. Petrov article: "What Is To Be Believed"]

[Text] The removal of the threat of nuclear war from the earth has become not only a task of exceptional importance to all mankind but a question of the survival of humankind as such, and the 26th Congress of the CPSU was guided exactly by this. Concern for the vital interests of the Soviet people, the destinies of the world as a whole, for delivering those who will come after us from the nightmares haunting the present generations -- such is the main goal of the program of peace for the 1980's put forward at the congress by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, a program permeated with humanism.

The central place in the program was occupied, naturally, by measures towards limiting strategic arms. The Soviet Union offered to the United States to embark on the road of limiting and reducing these most powerful weapons, by expressing readiness to agree to the most radical steps in this direction.

Washington then did not answer the call. It is not our fault that the process of limiting these arms was interrupted for a long time. References to international developments, which allegedly prevented the resumption of talks, could not obscure the obvious fact: the absence of readiness on the part of U.S. leaders to come to grips with this problem of critical significance to the entire mankind.

The CPSU and the Soviet state have consistently and actively developed the proposals, advanced by the 26th congress, for curbing the arms race, first of all in the strategic field.

The USSR's new, large-scale initiatives aimed at averting a nuclear catastrophe, which were set forth in the known speeches of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, indicated precise reference points along the way to an honest and just accord infringing on nobody's interests.

The Soviet Union is demonstrating its constructive approach to talks with the United States in deeds, not words. We believe that these talks should be based on taking into account the legitimate interests of each side and the strict observance of the basic principles of equality and equal security. We are for preserving everything positive that was achieved earlier in the course of painstaking work during the SALT talks.

The Soviet Union's stand is based on closing reliably, in any form, all channels to the continuation of the strategic arms race and for this purpose either banning or limiting to the utmost, by agreed upon parameteres, the creation of new types of strategic weapons.

The USSR is prepared to agree on the freezing of such weapons by both sides as soon as the talks start.

This clear-cut realistic position meets with understanding and support of the peaceful circles of all countries, is positively assessed by many prominent statesmen and politicians of Western countries. It has become the subject of lively discussion in various capitals the world over.

And what is Washington's approach to the matter of strategic arms limitation and reduction?

A step in the right direction was the consent President of the United States Ronald Reagan expressed in his speech in the city of Eureka on May 9 to resume talks with the USSR on this problem. Those foreign observers who are more serious and thoughtful would like to see in that statement of the head of the White House the revision of the negative stand which the present U.S. administration has been holding for nearly 15 months. The newspaper NEWSDAY recalls that not so long ago Reagan and his advisers actually precluded any possibility of talks, advancing the argument of linkage.

It is in itself a positive fact that offcial Washington at last openly admitted the untenability and prospectlessness of the line of the refusal under various pretexts to discuss one of the cardinal international problems and agreet to sit down at a conference table. Better late than never, as the saying goes. Still it is difficult not to be bitter at the thought that so much time has been wasted during the obstruction of the Soviet proposals, over a year and a half.

It did not go unnoticed that in their public statements some U.S. leaders also received with approval, however cautious and measured, the new initiatives advanced by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, for instance, welcomed the fact that "the Russians are clearly for genuine arms reduction." He added that Leonid Brezhnev's proposals bespeak of the need to consider the security interests of each side and that this, according to Haig, does not contradict the balanced approach to the arms control. Earlier President Ronald Reagan solemnly promised to the American people and peoples of the whole world that the United States "will do its utmost" to achieve agreement on strategic arms reduction with the Soviet Union. After this Ronald Reagan promised again "to try to increase the chances for the preservation of world peace and to lessen the possibility of war."

It is to be supposed that many Americans, and not they alone, will remember these promises and will later watch attentively how they are being implemented by the U.S. administration.

It should be said outright that in his speech in Eureka the President of the United States accompanied his consent to talks with the USSR by proposals that in no measure take into consideration the interests of the Soviet Union's security. The United States claims unilateral implementation of the programme of the build-up of the MX intercontinental ballistic missiles, Trident II submarine-based missiles, cruise missiles, new strategic bombers, etc. It is impossible to conceal that these proposals are based on Washington's unwillingness to seek a balanced arrangement with the USSR on matters of strategic arms limitation, on Washington's intention to press for military superiority over the USSR.

A number of speeches that leaders of the U.S. administration delivered last week show that the White House is so far much more concerned about how it can camouflage more cleverly its real plans and intentions. One of these speeches which sounded strangely discordant to what had been said recently by the United States President was made by his Assistant for National Security Affairs William Clark.

It was his speech at the Georgetown Center for Strategic and International Studies. It was not one of those off the cuff statements which can be heard at times by Washington audiences. Well informed commentators say that Clark's speech reflects the basic provisions of the memorandum on national security signed by Ronald Reagan. That document, as it is noted, sets out all the main priorities of the United States military-political strategy. Clark's speech, thus, claims in a sense to be a program. What is it about?

One would seek in vain in the pronouncements of the President's assistant if only a hint at the striving of the Washington administration to curtail the arms race, to ease international tension. Quite the contrary, it is the cult of the fist that is openly given priority in it. The speaker declared outright that the United States strategy must be based on the "foundation of military strength." Clark said "the United States strategy must see that the armed forces be used for achieving concrete political objectives. That it should be done promptly and on terms favourable for the United States and its allies."

Since, according to Clark, the U.S. interests "have a global nature," it is actually the whole world that is declared to be the sphere for the utilization of U.S. military might. In describing the Soviet Union as the "most evident threat to the vital interests of the United States," the assistant to the U.S. President is actually putting forward a thesis about the inevitability of an endless confrontation between the two countries. In the process, he is not overly concerned by the fact, as he himself admits, that "any conflict with the Soviet Union may grow to reach global proportions." Hence the conclusion about the need for an unending arms race. Clark is quite straightforward in saying that the "United States will give priority attention to modernizing its strategic nuclear force." The program for the build-up of strategic armaments announced by the White House last fall is described by Clark as "that foundation on which the U.S. policy is based."

The assistant to the U.S. President also shows his propensity for prolixity while speaking about those missile-nuclear armaments which the Reagan administration would like to undertake outside the framework of the Soviet-American negotiations. But this is by far not from the viewpoint of their limitation. On the contrary, what is publicly confirmed is the intention to develop invulnerable strategic systems of communications, to modernize bombers, to increase the accuracy and the power of the underwater-based ballistic missiles, to deploy sea-based cruise missiles, as well as new and more powerful and advanced ground-based ballistic missiles.

Besides other things, the speech by Clark represents the worst specimen of anti-Soviet demagogy. The speaker reproduces calumny of the lowest kind, declares our country to be "the main adversary" and for everyone to hear, appeals for the pursuit of a course of economic attrition toward the Soviet Union and of blackmailing it form a position of strength.

The speech by Clark has been regarded everywhere as a manifestation of extreme adventurism and militarism. Remote from us ideologically, the Japanese newspaper MAINICHI, for instance, perceives in this statement a desire for a further arms race, the pursuit of a tough anti-Soviet course and a design to obtain, "with reliance on force," concessions from the USSR.

Alas, Clark's speech is not a solo chorus. Albeit in a somewhat more veiled form, the same anti-Soviet motives and the same cult of military force are being propagandized by the U.S. Vice-President George Bush. Speaking at Boston College, he first waved an olive branch, assuring the audience that the U.S. administration is allegedly "no less committed to the idea of preserving peace" than the participants in the anti-war movement.

But, as transpired, the high-ranking speaker needed this diversionary maneuver in order to, quite seriously, put forward as the next step a ploy about a "peace-building function"...of U.S. nuclear arsenals and after that to speak openly about the perils of terminating the arms race.

Where is there, one may ask, a place for negotiations? Negotiations are mentioned casually, spatteringly, and this is done somewhere on the fringes of the Washington policy "from the position of strength."

We may add to this that Ronald Reagan's interview, given by him to a group of West European newsmen on May 26, also contains a no small amount of aspects whose description as unconstructive would be an understatement. The anti-Soviet bias of this interview is not the best way of preparing for businesslike, serious negotiations.

How can one tally the course of an all-outs arms race, including nuclear, touted by Clark, Bush and now, again, by the head of the White House, with the recent statements of official Washington about its "commitment to peace?" Is it logical to demand important unilateral reductions in strategic armaments from the USSR and at the same time to give a green light to an intensified build-up in the USA of the most advanced types of weapons of mass destruction? Is the head of the White House aware of the fact that his personal friend and national security adviser, as well as the U.S. vice-president, and he himself, by their declarations, provide with irrefutable arguments those who see Washington's recent proposals as amounting to no more than a desire to reach a military superiority over the Soviet Union?

Here then is something to ponder. What must one believe? The "peaceful" words of the U.S. President or his bellicose appeals amplified by his closest associates who shower threats and offensive statements, put preconditions even before the beginning of strategic armaments negotiations?

One can think that this is the way the Washington scores are distributed: One thing is intended for the participants in the anti-war movement in the USA, Canada, Western Europe and Japan, and quite another -- for the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. And something entirely different from all this is intended for the still powerful (for whose ears bellicose statements are like music) in the USA, including in the Republican Party itself, ultrarightists, hawks of different hues and the military-industrial complex.

All of them, as far as it is known, are far from being delighted by the fact that in the White House they have begun talking about negotiations with the Soviet Union, and they all tend to lose their temper at the very thought about the possibility of limiting, to say nothing about reducing, armaments.

It is possible that some in the U.S. capital may think that the different voices emanating from Washington unite into a harmonious choir. As regards the overwhelming majority of listeners around the world, to them this political cacophony serves yet another warning as to what care and vigilance must be displayed in assessing the commitments, promises and assurances coming from the White House. Judging by everything, the Washington leaders have so far failed to realize that games with nuclear weapons, with strategic armaments, are extremely dangerous. They are so for all, without any exception.

ZORIN ON U.S. ARMS POLICY, PROPOSALS

LD300922 Moscow in English to North America 2320 GMT 29 May 82

[Commentary by Valentin Zorin]

[Text] I've just returned from a brief trip to several small towns of central Russia.

There's hardly need to tell you that all Soviet people would like to see a stop to the nuclear arms race and more energetic measures to strengthen peace and security. This was brought home again to me during my trip because in the last war these areas were reduced to ruins and many of the local people perished, and it took years to rebuild what Hitler's troops had destroyed. To the people I met in central Russia and to all Soviet people, in fact, war is not just something discussed unemotionally in the offices of politicians or by the media. It's a terrible reality, a memory that does not fade.

Understandably then, the people I talked to were very interested in what the United States and the Soviet Union have lately proposed to finally check the dangerous race in nuclear arms. Soviet people agree with President Brezhnev that if the United States is ready, as President Reagan says, to resume talks for the limitation and reduction of nuclear arms, this is a step in the right direction. But all too often during my trip I heard people asking if the American President was really sincere. The question came even from those who could not grasp the technical subtleties of President Reagan's proposal, which is aimed at ensuring the United States superiority over the Soviet Union. They asked what explained the about-face in Washington's policy. Not so long ago President Reagan and his cabinet members were repeating that they saw no possibility of negotiating with the Soviet Union until full accomplishment of the administration's military program, a program incidentally that was drafted as soon as the Republicans took over in the White House.

The Soviet media reported what administration officials were saying, so it was understandable that our people should wonder why Washington had changed its tactics. It is indeed important to get the right answer to this question. If the experience of the past year and a half in the White House has led the administration to the nuclear stocks of the United States and the Soviet Union, this is a most encouraging sign. But if what seems to be an about-face is no more than a political maneuver to pacify a disturbed public in Western Europe and the United States, without changing the overall policy of an arms buildup, this is a dangerous sign.

Time will show how sincere Washington is in belatedly suggesting talks. So far, however, President Reagan's proposals do not inspire optimism. They are too obviously aimed at gaining advantages for the United States. They are too clearly unacceptable. They can only arouse doubts about the motives behind them. It would be most regrettable if the present change in Washington's position and its consent to resume talks have the purpose not of reaching agreement but of deceiving millions of Americans who are rightly disturbed at the mounting threat of nuclear holocaust. When it comes to some problems it's not only unethical, it's dangerous to juggle with them.

What the Soviet Union seeks is an agreement to limit and reduce strategic weapons that is honest and fair and does not damage anyone's interests. President Brezhnev made this point a few days ago when speaking in the Kremlin he said, and I quote: Whether there is war or peace also depends to a great extent on whether or not the Soviet Union and the United States reach an agreement to limit and reduce strategic arms, an agreement that is honest and fair and does no damage to anyone's interests, unquote.

KORNILOV VIEWS U.S. STATEMENTS, ACTIONS

PM270939 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 22 May 82 p 3

[Political observer Yuriy Kornilov article under the rubric "Viewing Events": "Deeds, Not Words, Are Expected of the West"]

[Text] "Peace is not a gift from heaven, its preservation and consolidation requires hard, daily struggle."

Now that the struggle of the forces of reason and peace agianst the forces of imperialist madness and war is entering an important and perhaps decisive phase, those words of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev from his 19th Komsomol Congress speech again clearly highlight the main task facing humanity -- to protect the world from a nuclear holocaust. At the same time, these words again call to mind that the path to peace is difficult and thorny. And the main thing on this path is to halt and then reverse the arms race launched through the fault of the imperialists.

The Soviet Union, true to the Leninist peace policy, has consistently and purposefully advocated and still advocates the cessation of the costly and extraordinarily dangerous material preparation for war. The line pursued by the imperialist circles who have set their course toward intensifying confrontation and disrupting the approximate balance of forces which has emerged in the world is being countered by our country's broad package of peace-loving initiatives which were formulated at the 26th CPSU Congress and in the postcongress period and are distinguished by their historic scale and farsightedness, constructiveness and genuine humanitarianism. The new Soviet foreign policy proposals which were put forward by L.I. Brezhnev in his speeches at the 17th Trade Unions Congress, in Tashkent and at the 19th Komsomol Congress and which have received an unprecedentedly broad response in all continents, essentially pose to each country, its government and public the fundamental question of which road to take. The broad road of peace and detente or the road of whipping up tension, of the arms race and war?

The desire to preserve and consolidate peace determines our country's approach to what may be called a key question, of averting the growing threat of war -- that is, the problem of reducing nuclear weapons in Europe. The Soviet Union's concrete and far-reaching proposals on this issue are widely known. They range from the two-thirds reduction of the two sides' nuclear arsenals existing in Europe and intended for Europe to the full removal of medium-range and tactical nuclear facilities from the continent. Demonstrating its desire for peace and its goodwill, the USSR recently ended unilaterally the further deployment of medium-range missiles in the European part of the country, decided to reduce a certain quantity of these missiles and is already implementing these decisions.

The desire to create an insuperable barrier against the dangerous development of events also permeates the Soviet Union's approach to another major problem on whose solution the fate of war and peace greatly depends -- the problem of the limitation and reduction of strategic nuclear arms. The USSR has invariably advocated and still advocates now the commencement of talks on this problem with the aim of formulating an appropriate accord -- an honest and fair accord which infringes upon no one's interests. To achieve this accord, of course, the talks must indeed pursue the aim of limiting and reducing strategic arms and must not serve as a cover for a continuation of the arms race and for a disruption of existing parity and the two sides must conduct them in strict accordance with the principle of equality and identical security.

Disarmament is truly the order of the day and our country is in favor of real progress in all aspects and in all avenues of this very important international problem; there is no type of weapon which it would not agree to limit, prohibit on a mutual basis and subsequently also remove from its arsenals by agreement with other states. This principled line also determines the Soviet Union's stance with regard to the UN General Assembly special session on disarmanent which opens in New York on 7 June. The USSR is convinced that this representative forum can and must not only help to give material form to the decisions of the first special session on disarmament (1978) but also give new impetus to the talks on the urgent questions of limiting the arms race and be a milestone on the road to convening a world conference on disarmament.

"For its part, the Soviet Union will do its utmost to make this session successful," L.I. Brezhnev stressed in his Komsomol congress speech.

It goes without saying that all disarmament negotiations are a bilateral if not a multilateral process, so what position does the other side hold in this process? The West, including the United States has recently made an abundance of statements on its "love of peace" and its desire to resolve urgent international problems not by a nuclear duel but at the negotiating table. However, it is well known that any state's policy should be judged not by its words but by real deeds. So to what do Washington's deeds and specific foreign policy practice attest?

Yes, the USSR and the United States did recently begin a new round of talks in Geneva on limiting nuclear arms in Europe and this fact is welcomed by the international public. However, progress has still not been reached at the talks in question (and they began 6 months ago) and the reason for this is that the American side is avoiding -- or, at least, has avoided so far -- any serious discussion, still less the solution, of issues on the agenda, hiding behind absurd demands for the Soviet Union's unilateral disarmament which Washington mockingly calls the "zero option." Yes, President R. Reagan did recently state in Eureka (Illinois) that the United States is ready to resume Soviet-U.S. talks on strategic arms limitation and reduction and this statement in itself is a step in the right direction. However, if you look closely at the essence of the ideas expressed by the U.S. President, you will not find it hard to discover that the U.S. position is unilateral in character since the United States would clearly like to place outside the framework of the talks those types of strategic arms which it is presently developing most intensively -- the MX and Trident II strategic missiles, sea-launched and air-launched missiles and long-range cruise missiles on which the United States is now placing a special stake. The possibility of limiting strategic aircraft in which the United States has a considerable advantage, as is well known, is only hinted at in these proposals and then only in the second stage reduction of strategic forces after a proportion of the land-based missiles has been removed. The corresponding British and French strategic systems are not considered at all in the U.S. proposals.

It is no coincidence that even in the United States itself qualified people immediately stated that this was an unrealistic position, divorced from life and perhaps even simply insincere and is directly aimed at harming the USSR's security. For example, former U.S. Secretary of State E. Muskie noted that the President's proposals mean an "undermining of the disarmament process." And Senator E. Kennedy, commenting on these proposals, said in effect that they in no way meet the interests of those Americans who are concerned by the increasing threat of war and are calling for genuine arms control.

The striking discrepancy between Washington's declarations and its practical policy cannot fail to make you sit up and take note. But if one takes into account the fact that just now we have an unprecedented upsurge in the mass anti-war movement everywhere in the world including in the United States, the question arises of its own accord: Are not some people in Washington intending to use the arms race limitation and disarmament talks not to seek agreements or to resolve the essence of problems but to disorient people, sow illusions and stem the rising tide of protests against militarism and, having lulled public vigilance, to continue the arms race which is already costing the world $1 million every minute? This question is all the more legitimate since recent facts show that the U.S. administration is stubbornly continuing to pursue an essentially imperial line designed to ensure the conditions for continuing its attempts to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union.

Is not evidence of this provided by, for example, the results of the spring NATO Council session which ended this week in Brussels and at which calls were again heard for an annual increase in military spending by the bloc members of at least 3 percent and for a continuation of the preparations to deploy nearly 600 new U.S. missiles on West European soil?

"It is now not enough to talk about peace," L.I. Brezhnev stressed at the Komsomol congress. "Concrete and practical deeds are needed." That is just it: deeds! The future will show what really lies behind the West's declarations about its desire to seek agreements. As for the Soviet land, its entire practical activity in the international arena now, as always, demonstrates our people's adamant resolve to defend and consolidate peace.

NSC DIRECTIVE AIMS FOR FIRST STRIKE POTENTIAL

PM241417 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 May 82 p 3

[TASS report: "Directive Signed"]

[Text] Washington, 19 May -- To the accompaniment of hypocritical verbiage about its "love of peace" R. Reagan's administration has taken a new step along the path of preparing for nuclear war.

As the Baltimore SUN reports, at the beginning of this week President Reagan signed National Security Council Directive 35. This document, which it is the duty of the Pentagon and Defence Secretary C. Weinberger personally to fulfill, defines the means of deploying MX ICBM's. Their creation, as is known, is one of the chief constituents of the militarist program to "modernize" the U.S. strategic nuclear forces -- a program aimed at achieving Washington's military superiority over the USSR.

According to the plan approved by the President, launch installations for 100 MX missiles will be concentrated in well-strengthened silos over an area covering approximately 31 square kilometers.

Nellis Airbase in Nevada may be one of the likely sites for MX deployment, so the Baltimore SUN points out.

In the opinion of military specialists, the administration's decision to concentrate a considerable number of MX missiles in a small, limited sector of terrain attests that Washington certainly does not expect a nuclear first strike to be made against the United States. This indicates that it is precisely the United States that is preparing to make a nuclear first strike and is creating the necessary strategic potential to that end.

The decision, which is extremely dangerous for the fate of peace, was adopted by President Reagan only 1 week after he made a speech assuring Americans of his interest in reducing nuclear arms and liquidating the danger of nuclear war. Subsequent concrete actions confirm yet again that all these verbal assurances serve as a cover for Washington's sinister plans.

The realization of Directive 35, the Baltimore SUN states, will be a violation of the Soviet-American SALT II treaty, which imposes on the sides an obligation not to begin the construction of additional stationary ICBM launch installations.

CORRECTION TO SHISHLIN ON BREZHNEV REPLY TO PALME

The sourceline for the item entitled "Shishlin on Brezhnev Reply to Palme Letter," published in the 28 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on page AA 1, is: Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 27 May 82.

'STUDIO 9' DISCUSSES WORLD CRISES, ARMS ISSUES

OW291822 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 0818 GMT 29 May 82

[Studio 9" program moderated by Professor Valentin Sergeyevich Zorin, political observer of Soviet television and radio, with Georgiy Arkadyevich Arbatov, director of the United States of America and Canada Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin, head of the consultants group of a CPSU Central Committee department]

[Text] [Zorin] Good day, comrades! Taking part in our monthly talk in Studio 9 of the Ostankino television center today are Academician Georgiy Arkadyevich Arbatov, director of the United States of America and Canada Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin, head of the consultants group of a CPSU Central Committee department.

Disarmament Issues

Our talk takes place at an extremely important and tense moment in the international situation. Perhaps the peculiarity of the present situation is defined by its extreme acuteness on the one hand and on the other hand by the fact that most recently steps have been made by both the Soviet Union and by the United States in the direction which can, in the presence of Washington's goodwill, lead to progress in the cause of restraining the arms race which has acquired an extremely dangerous character.

The proposals made by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in his address at the Komsomol congress are viewed by the whole world as a constructive and practical basis for solving one of the most vital contemporary problems.

In a few days, on 7 June, a special session of the UN General Assembly devoted to disarmament problems will begin its work in New York. The Soviet-U.S. talks on medium-range weapons in Europe have resumed in Geneva. There is quite a real possibility that the talks between the United States and our country on strategic arms limitation will also resume.

Both the special session of the General Assembly and the Soviet-U.S. talks will show to what extent Washington and its allies are ready not just for talks about the negotiations but for negotiations in substance, aimed at solving problems that are vitally important for the peoples of the whole world. I think that it is worth beginning our talk with a question, which I want to ask you, Nikolay Valdimirovich: How would you assess the general situation in the world arena?

[Shishlin] First of all, I would like to cite the words of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in his last address. He precisely characterized the situation as critical. Besides, this critical situation really affects the interests of all states. We live in a interdependent world and there are no problems from which a country can fence itself off.

Consider this entire story, a gloomy story, connected with the Malvinas or Falkland Islands. Has the world gained anything from the fact that Britain and Argentina are engaged in an undeclared war? Has the world gained anything from the fact that both British and Argentine people are dying? Of course not. And it is clear that the actions of Britain, supported by the United States, have cast a dark shadow over international relations as a whole. And when, in the present changing world, attempts are made to act according to rules borrowed from past ages, then it is not simply a mistake, it is not some kind of miscalaculation, it is simply dangerous, it is simply dangerous.

To seek security today at the expense of one's neighbors, whether close or distant ones, or to satisfy one's self-interest at the expense of these neighbors is in the long run a losing business, and it is a losing business not only for the participants in the conflict, the nuclear age has its own realities and essentially, if you wish, an absolutely new situation is shaping up today -- in a political, moral and psychological sense. Of course, we cannot ignore the struggle of ideas. There are differences in attitudes. However, perhaps it is necessary to agree on at least one simple truth -- that is, that today's world is a kind of a spaceship and that it is essential to establish a smoother and more harmonious relationship aboard this spaceship.

[Arbatov] I think that here Nikolay Vladimirivich has touched upon a topic which is really present in the minds of people today and it gives life to new movements and speeches of statesmen. All this is true. We have lived for 37 years in the nuclear age and it appears that we have survived.

But it seems to me it is getting more obvious that it cannot be accepted as a guarantee of or even a promise that we can continue to live this way and survive. On the contrary, people are more frequently thinking that we cannot survive like this.

There is a whole stream of literature now. I have brought a few books with me. Here is a book by physicians. Academician Chazov and other physicians from our side contributed to it. It is entitled "The Final Epidemic." It is about nuclear war. Here is the Palme commission report which has been published in English. It is the International Commission on Disarmament and Security.

And I should say that it presents matters just like you said, the idea that you cannot seek security for yourself by increasing the danger to others -- in fact the book is called "Common Security" -- that security should not be sought against somebody but only with somebody.

There is a book by Jonathan Schell that caused a sensation in the United States. It is called "The Fate of the Earth" and generally it questions whether or not life on earth will survive a nuclear war, and states that besides everything else nuclear war will be a colossal ecological catastrophe.

I often wonder -- after all the nuclear age, as we have already said, is in its 37th year -- what is happening now? Why is it happening precisely at this time? It seems to me that psychologically we can, of course, look for a number of explanations here. It seems to me that this alarm and concern of people occurred during the 1960's and the 1970's and created some kind of hope. This was followed by the present disappointment. This disappointment is linked, first of all, with the fact that the incredible mountains of arms continue to accumulate and there is no end in sight to all this. Second, all kinds of talk began, predominantly from the U.S. side and from some of its allies, which simply frightened people -- that there are things more important than peace, that a limited nuclear war can be waged, that nuclear war can be won, that we can reconcile ourselves with these losses and so on and so forth.

You know, a new generation of people has arisen in the United States, very strange people. They grew up in the nuclear age and they are used to this. They have a kind of astonishing immunity to the nightmare realities with which the actual use of nuclear war is linked. I would even allow that they do not believe that this could happen. But they find it quite acceptable to use nuclear war for blackmail, to create such concepts as limited nuclear war, to develop types of weapons which could...well, envisaged some kind of opportunity to use these nuclear weapons. By the way, there are a great many of these people around the government and in the government of the United States.

[Shishlin] Georgiy Arkadyevich, excuse me, I would like to interrupt. Unfortunately not only new people preach these theories in the United States. Quite recently I read a speech by a really hardened political figure, Kissinger, who supports a tougher policy in relations with the Soviet Union and the socialist countries -- tougher with regard to trade, economic and other ties. He speaks about a so-called geopolitical advance of the East and generally baits us in a scathing way [travit vobshchem-to khlestko] although not too foresightedly, to be honest.

In this connection I wonder whether or not the United States could create some difficulties for the development of the USSR by following the paths Kissinger proposes. It probably could. He is not the only political figure in the United States -- although he is without a job -- who supports this course of the United States.

But we managed with these difficulties in the past and of course we will be able to cope with them in the future. Besides, generally I consider attempts to drive any power, especially a great power, into a corner as untenable. A great power cannot be cornered if only because it will not fit into a corner by virtue of its size.

But it is easy to miss the opportunities for agreement and to miss opportunities for developing peaceful cooperation. Later these opportunities for cooperation will have to be searched for high and low.

[Arbatov] taking all this together, I cited these things in order to explain why such an acute awareness of nuclear threat has appeared. It is most characteristic that the antinuclear movement which is spreading from country to country and has encompassed almost the entire world has as a matter of fact acquired a somewhat different nature. In fact, it is being called -- quite figuratively -- the non-blue jeans movement. In other words, these are not students, not youths who would...they are physicians, they are religious figures, they are a large group of generals, they are businessmen, and so forth. And this is what creates hope in this critical situation, of course. This change in the situation is linked with the fact that after all sometimes nonprofessional people, who may be derisively called people off the street, see further than some political leaders and grasp these very same demands of the day far better. This movement has grasped the fact that it is suicidal to continue living in the nuclear age without changing international relations, international behavior and all these methods of influencing international affairs by force.

[Shishlin] this is quite correct. Of course, the situation is critical not in the sense that tomorrow, for instance, the world is threatened with the abyss. It is critical in the sense that today there is maybe a unique opportunity to determine new approaches in the conditions of our nuclear age, to show genuine courage.

[Arbatov] And also in the fact that precisely in the months ahead a whole series of major decisions apparently will have to be made on which the development of events will depend for a long time.

[Zorin] Since we are also touching on concrete circumstances, I would like to say that most recently, and first of all in Washington, though after a 1 and 1/2 year delay, they returned to the idea of strategic arms limitation, reduction. I have in mind the well-known address in Eureka by the U.S. President. However, the Soviet Union, true to its principled and consistent policy, stated its position. Leonid Ilich did this in his address, in particular, his last big address at the Komsomol congress. I would like to ask you, Georgiy Arkadyevich, to at least briefly tell us the essence of the position as outlined by the United States and to recall the Soviet position on this most important issue.

[Arbatov] You know, I would say that Reagan's address in Eureka is the first address in a very long time which does not have one meaning. It cannot be described in just one word. It has a hypothetical point, about which I have already spoken, that at last they have agreed to resume strategic arms limitation talks. On the whole, the Soviet Union insisted on this for more than 14 months in public addresses and through diplomatic channels. U.S. allies and many representatives of the opposition inside the United States also insisted on this.

Is this too much or too little? I would put it this way: It should not be overestimated, nor should it be underestimated. Because it is advantageous to the Americans to do this. It was not only because they simply did not want the talks. I think a definite and quite serious political consideration was involved. They did not want anything that would lessen -- even by one iota -- the tension that was growing in the country and the world or anything which would somehow divert the mood and atmosphere of hysteria which was the only possible way to get those enormous budgets through, to take corresponding actions in the international arena and to attempt to take their allies by the throat, so to speak, and so on.

Well, this really contradicts -- in a way -- what was said previously and the views of the administration, and so on. Leonid Ilich called this step a step in the right direction and of course this is what it is. Unfortunately, as far as the actual proposals are concerned, in no way can it be said that they are a step in the right direction. It boils down to this: The Soviet Union must reduce its armaments decisively, while the United States will only slightly reduce its armaments, but increase in all other directions.

[Shishlin] Yes, but on the other hand, while advancing these ideas, neither Reagan or Haig themselves, nor other U.S. statesmen, have ever declared that they, at least to some degree, would begin a review of those vast military programs. Not a single military program currently in production by the Americans is being (?altered).

[Arbatov] Possibly, Nikolay Vladimirovich, you put it too mildly. They all immediately declared the very next day that on the contrary these programs would go on and at an intensified pace. You see, strictly speaking, this was even in Reagan's speech. It was a very peculiar speech, peculiar in many ways. You know when a proposal is being made it is not customary to preface it with five pages of abuse; well, it was approximately that. Maybe this is a habit that has become second nature or perhaps, generally, it is the political situation in the United States. But it openly says that the aim of arms limitation is to ensure a limitation on Soviet military programs. It is written there directly in black and white. What is most important is what happened later. It was followed by Clark's address which set forth the whole U.S. program for many years, a program of enormous military construction, colossal military spending and with a very expansionist, anti-Soviet direction. This proceeds along some kind of completely parallel lines there. The proposal was made, but everything else goes on, and of course this creates a whole bunch of questions.

I would add that another thing which attracts attention is that very persistent attempts have been made recently by the President, Haig and by many other figures to convince everyone there has been a very serious change in the situation and that at any moment now everything will go smoothly with the Russians.

[Shishlin] Yes, even in his recent statements Reagan says that he is satisfied with the Russians' reaction and he anticipates meeting with Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

[Arbatov, interrupting] Yes, yes. Suddenly, and unexpectedly, such a wave of good humor. This leads many in the West to ponder: Where does the main aim of this lie? In the fact that it is necessary, at this moment, to convince people that the United States is a peacemaker. Why? Because Reagan faces the prospect of a visit to Europe where not very hospitable conversations and events may be awaiting the President. (?Nothing more we hope). Moreover, a NATO session will take place in Bonn on the ninth. Again, look: what a coincidence. Just as in 1978, a NATO session coincides with the Second Special UN General Assembly Session on Disarmament. I can imagine the dose of hypocrisy we will all be administered when the same people who speak about disarmament at the UN General Assembly -- the UN General Assembly opens on the seventh of the same week -- speak before NATO and talk about armament. Many Europeans feel this and there were great arguments that something on detente and so on should have been included in the NATO communique. Then there is the internal situation. According to the latest polls, 83 percent of Americans support a nuclear arms freeze -- in other words, against the government line, and during an election year. This is also food for thought.

At this point I would like to return again to the proposals. You understand what a proposal is, everyone understands that proposals are made at talks -- they can be made as inquiries or they can be put differently. You can imagine. We have already put forward our counterproposals and they will be clarified and developed.

Now in the United States the Americans are saying that they are trying to create the impression -- without confusing or sidetracking -- that they are also preparing other proposals. At least that is what Haig said in Luxembourg. (?Just listen to that).

However, there is one very serious defect in the U.S. approach. You know that this same speech by the President contains a statement that it will take many years to reach agreement on all this. And what will happen during these many years? Nonetheless, having said all this, and fully comprehending the fact that today's discussion, after all, is concerned with political maneuvering more than anything else, I would not begin to underestimate these changes. When one has to maneuver in this direction it is only a positive signal. On this level I would say that this is a typical thing. It is not coincidental that now, despite all the desire to play a new game, everything is new -- after all, with whom is Reagan basically polemicizing in this and other speeches? Well, with the Soviet Union it seems, but primarily with his predecessors, all of them, especially with those who supported detente and SALT although they could not say anything coherent against SALT. And now they talk more and more about SALT and I think that it will be difficult to get away from SALT.

[Shishlin] Georgiy Arkadyevich, all this is peculiar logic, and on the whole, from the Eureka speech it appears that the diplomats must compete for time with the military industry.

[Arbatov] It is a hopeless competition.

[Shishlin] Yes, besides if U.S. diplomats have their hands tied, then a wide scope is created for the military industry, and you are perfectly right to say that there is not much time allocated to the diplomats to win this competition. Political decisions are really needed here, responsible political decisions.

[Zorin] This is precisely what the Soviet Union proposed, particularly in Leonid Ilich's addresses.

[Shishlin] Of course this is the distinct feature of the Soviet approach, that the Soviet approach is of course dictated by the state interests of our country and by the interests of our friends and allies.

[Arbatov] I would say the proposals were made not to be unacceptable to the other side...

[Shishlin, interrupting] Yes.

[Arbatov] But the maximum is done to make them acceptable.

[Shishlin] The interests of the United States itself are taken into account as well as the interests of West Europe and the interests of humanity. As a matter of fact, I would like to add that the Soviet Union does not want to monopolize the cause of the defense of peace. The Soviet Union is willing to review any rational, constructive proposal and there is enough room for everyone on the road to peace. And this road the Soviet Union, of course, is striving to...

[Arbatov, interrupting] Cooperation, would be far more fruitful...

[Shishlin] Yes.

[Arbatov] ...than military competition.

[Zorin] You have just mentioned, Nikolay Vladimirovich, that the Soviet proposals that Leonid Ilich outlined in his speech at the Komsomol congress are really viewed now in the world as one of the most important documents of recent times. But all who read Leonid Ilich's address -- our television viewers are all familiar with this address -- probably noticed that it was addressed not only to the United States. I would like to ask you, Nikolay Vladimrovich, to comment on this.

[Shishlin] Undoubtedly, Valentin Sergeyevich, undoubtedly. The Soviet proposals are addressed both to Washington and West Europe -- in fact, to nearly all countries of the world. I think that our comrade viewers noticed another moment in Leonid Ilich's Komsomol congress speech where he spoke about Soviet missiles deployed in the eastern part of our country. The following statement was made: The question of these missiles, their limitation and reduction, can be resolved, but only through negotiations with those who possess the means to withstand our missiles. Once again, of course, on the basis of mutuality. We do not object to such negotiations. But all those to whom these words are addressed remain silent.

As far as the West European addresses are concerned, I would like to draw attention to the diverse opinions in the West concerning the Soviet Union's supposed efforts to drive a wedge into the relations between the United States and its NATO allies by addressing the U.S. partners.

This, of course, is a simplified view. We did not invent the contradictions between the United States and West Europe, and Moscow is not the place to look for the source of these contradictions. Washington could look around, and find them somewhere nearer. Georgiy Arkadyevich has already mentioned this. The contradictions are certainly there, they are certainly there.

What is the U.S. approach? The nuclear umbrella of the United States supposedly has holes in it so almost 600 new U.S. missiles are needed to patch it up. Incidentally, the Europeans are also providing the Americans with some kinds of thread for this task. In reality, however, the main interest of the European peoples is to ensure that there is no longer any rain over Europe. Of course, we are not talking about ordinary precipitation.

We can also examine, for example, the approach to the Polish situation. As you know, the United States' NATO allies identify to a certain degree -- I should say not to a certain degree but to a considerable degree -- with the activities of the United States and with the manner in which Washington acts in relation to Poland. But although they identify with these U.S. sanctions they nevertheless hesitate noticeably. They hesitate because they are aware that all these sanctions are a mutual thing. They realize to a certain degree that these sanctions can yield quite unexpected results. In fact, if we look at the crux of the current situation in Poland we can see that the process of normalization is already underway. And the question of surmounting.

[Arbatov, interrupting] And this is precisely what the Americans cannot forgive.

[Shishlin] Yes.

[Arbatov] This is precisely the source for all the hostility and malice.

Poland, Sanctions

[Shishlin] The issue of surmounting the political and economic crisis in Poland -- a difficult and complex crisis -- is one of time. The United States can still somehow slow down the alleviation of the crisis -- the complete alleviation of the crisis -- with or without the aid of its partners. But it cannot change the course of events in Poland nor change the trend which has already taken shape once and for all in Polish affairs.

Of course in this sense the policy of sanctions is a hopeless policy and those who are applying these sanctions can also be the losers because the relationship between a debtor and creditor is by no means a simple relationship.

[Arabatov] You know I think that this was put quite correctly. Without having in mind many ordinary analogy, I would like to cite a well-known American saying from the business world, which permeates all American society with its ideas, that if you owe the bank $5,000 you depend on the bank, but if you owe the bank $5 million then the bank depends on you. This, you understand, is now a general truth for the entire international economic situation. It is not a matter of who depends on whom. The point is that everybody is dependent on the stability of the international economic system and the international monetary system. The Western partners are very much afraid of any disruptions of it. They would be the first to be hurt. Today the Americans of course have [words indistinct] not only weak strategists but weak economists as well in the government; this causes great concern in Europe because all this reflects on European affairs. Generally, the sufficiently evident crisis manifestations in the United States are being intensively exported to Europe.

[Shishlin] You probably saw the note of the FRG Federal Chancellor's Office which was published by DER SPIEGEL. It is a most curious note, most curious. It expresses in fairly harsh terms the general contradictions and differences between the FRG and the United States and Britain and particularly on the matter of economic cooperation.

Nuclear-Free Zones

[Arbatov] Nevertheless, it seems to me that the main contradiction at present between the United States and its allies is related to something else; for example, to disputes over the land issue, as they say. Who will bury whom. This is the question of security. Nevertheless, one gets the impression -- the Americans are presently attempting to somehow dispel this impression although it has become deeply ingrained in the minds of Europeans -- that the Americans are prepared to view Europe as a pawn in its game, a pawn which can be sacrificed -- that is, European territory can be sacrificed in the event things come to a head,as they say, and it is necessary to wage a limited nuclear war.

Limited for the United States of course -- although this, too, is an illusion -- while for Europe it would be absolutely final. This is the main issue from which the popular idea of nuclear-free zones and even a nuclear-free Europe stems. Many ideas are already being discussed actively and will be discussed because this is not a simple question but reflects what we began our talk with. It reflects the fact that after all we have lived the first 37 years of the nuclear age and that only now people are being made aware of the most fundamental question: How should we live in this nuclear age?

[Shishlin] How should we behave?

[Arbatov] How should we behave in the nuclear age and on the whole what is possible? After all, we must set another aim -- not an easily achieved one, of course -- but the aim to somehow rid ourselves of nuclear weapons. However, it is not easy to discuss this with the Americans at the moment although some changes about which we have spoken have taken place. Nevertheless, it seems to me that these changes are either illusions or conscious acts of insincerity and attempts to deceive people. Is it reasonable to sit next to someone at the negotiating table and let him talk while you continue to conduct a policy aimed at military superiority and expansion in the world as if nothing has happened?

Falklands Issue

But this will not happen. By the way, Nikolay Vladimirovich, regarding the topic you began with, the conflict over the Malvinas Islands, the editor of DER SPIEGEL, Augstein, recently described this situation quite well, I think. He said that the leaders behaved as they would have behaved during the Crimean War, but not as they could or should behave in the nuclear age.

PRC Situation, Foreign Policy

[Zorin] Nikolay Vladimirovich, we have talked about the European address. At the beginning, in reply to my question, you said that the reaction to the Soviet proposals in Beijing was passive, so to speak.

[Shishlin] No, as regards the opinions which were outlined in Leonid Ilich's Komsomol congress speech, Beijing simply kept its silence.

[Zorin] They kept their silence. Now I would like to ask what this means. Is this reaction the result of a combination of circumstances or does it, in the opinion of the Beijing leaders, correspond with long-term interests?

[Shishlin] I will probably have to answer this question from a little distance because the domestic situation in China has an impact on the foreign policy activities of the Chinese leadership as well. This situation is not simple and is contradictory. A noticeable political event here was the publication of the draft of the new constitution. This is the fourth Chinese constitution since the establishment of the PRC.

I would put it this way: that on the whole this constitution to a great extent repeats the 1954 constitution, which was adopted at time in the life of the PRC that was far from its worst period. This constitution includes many interesting provisions -- democratic and socialist elements -- although there are of course the usual references to China's adherence to Mao Zedong thought.

The fact that the post of chairman of the republic is being restored in accordance with this constitution attracts attention. There is already speculation about who will occupy this post, whether or not it will be Deng Xiaoping. No indications of this are apparent. A so-called Central Military Commission is being established. The possibility that Deng Xiaoping, who is today formulating China's policy, may occupy the responsible position of leader of the Central Military Commission can by no means be ruled out.

According to the Chinese themselves and the statement made by State Council Premier Zhao Ziyang, the new constitution guarantees, as they say, the long-term political stability and continuity of the country's foreign policy. Long-term political stability are words of commitment, of great commitment. What is really happening in China? I will discuss this as briefly as possible.

First of all, a great shakeup of the state and party apparatus is presently underway in China. This shakeup affects no fewer than 20 million people. More than 2 million people are leaving the central apparatus alone. In China they call this a struggle against bureaucratism and they talk of the determination of China's present leaders to reduce and simplify the burgeoning state and party apparatus. But it is noteworthy that the people who are emerging are all closely linked with Deng Ziaoping and his associates Zhao Ziyang and Hu Yaobang.

Incidentally, Hua Guofeng, who until quite recently was a prominent Chinese political figure and who, as you know, was even proclaimed an heir and successor of Mao Zedong, has not appeared on the political stage for a long time. He has lost his post as head of the CCP party school and according to Beijing assertions is hospitalized with some unknown illness.

An interesting campaign of struggle against large-scale economic crime is being waged in China and significant economic crimes are being revealed. The threads from these crimes as an absolute rule stretch to the political opponents of Deng Xiaoping. In other words, factional reshuffling is again underway in China and a struggle between various groups in the upper echelons and at other levels is occurring.

It is perhaps premature to talk about long-term political stability in China. On the other hand, as far as the continuity of foreign policy is concerned, Valentin Sergeyevich, it is necessary to say that a disreputable continuity exists and this applies to the Soviet proposals that were addressed to China. It exists in China's reaction to a very important and principled statement on Soviet-Chinese relations made by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in his Tashkent speech.

[Zorin] Nikolay Vladimirovich, you have spoken about the factional struggle in Beijing. Will it have an effect, in your opinion, on the foreign policy course of China?

[Shishlin] In the following way, I think: When a struggle for power is being waged various questions are involved, first of all questions concerning domestic policies. Of course, foreign policy questions also play an important role. This is how things look: The Chinese are saying and are constantly alluding to the fact that they would go for a resumption of Soviet-Chinese border talks. First of all, these hints are vague and every time they are surrounded by various kinds of conditions -- conditions which are deliberately made to be unacceptable to the Soviet Union.

What is really happening today? For the time being of course, the Chinese, are reacting negatively to our proposals and our good will. This good will does not last one day, one month or one year; it is a principled and long-term orientation of Soviet foreign policy. The Chinese give priority to an obviously prescribed cooperation with the United States, Western powers and Japan -- although, of course, not everything is developing evenly and smoothly in PRC-U.S. relations and there are serious contradictions. None other than Deng Xiaoping just said that a certain nebulousness has sprung up in PRC-U.S. relations, but the fact remains that today's China gives priority in its foreign policy to ties with the capitalist world. Next come the developing countries. However, regarding relations with the Soviet Union, all the PRC's actions, at least all of its decisions, place acute anti-Sovietism at the apex.

Regarding PRC-U.S. relations, you know that U.S. Vice President Bush visited Beijing, and although in the PRC and in the United States they tried to portray things as if certain results were achieved, all appearances indicate that the visit was not productive. By the way, I wanted to say that Bush's visit was organized with certain splendor and solemnity, and Washington approached this visit with a feeling of, perhaps, special responsibility. At any rate, Reagan even sent a letter to the PRC leaders, but it was a curious letter in which he stated that a reduction of U.S. military supplies to Taiwan -- that is reduction, not cessation -- could be anticipated according to the progress the PRC would make in its efforts to peacefully unite with the separated island.

In short, the United States promises the PRC two birds in the bush but holds the Taiwan bird firmly in its hands and has no intention whatsoever of giving it to the PRC.

The Soviet Union assesses in essence the anti-Sovietism which dominates PRC foreign policy and properly assesses the striving of the PRC to build a special relationship with the West, in the first place with the United States, again on the basis of anti-Sovietism. The Soviet Union, following the highest interests of peace, our own interests and the interests of the Chinese peoples themselves, is indeed prepared to normalize relations with the PRC, but not to the deteriment of third countries. This orientation is substantive. It makes up the essence and the substance of the whole Soviet position, which has set forth at the 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses and expressed again in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speech in Tashkent. I think that this substantive orientation in the final analysis will produce results.

U.S. Disarmanent Viewed

[Zorin] I would like to return to the question that we touched on in the first part of our talk. Although the proposals contained in the U.S. President's Eureka address and the essence of these proposals evoke the most serious objections, we were saying, nevertheless, that this is a step in the right direction. Georgiy Arkadyevich, I would like to ask if you think it realistic that other similar steps could follow this step in the right direction -- I would say the first such step during the activities of the administration?

[Arbatov] I somehow do not yet really believe that in Washington they have begun to see the light and correctly understand either U.S. national interests or the requirements and realities of the nuclear age. I think this process has begun, and this can be seen in the different topics that are occasionally brought up and in words which never would have been pronounced some time ago.

[Shishlin] Precisely, only in words.

[Arbatov] At present only in words. However, in politics words are not entirely unimportant.

[Zorin] Not only words. In politics there are words and actions.

[Arbatov] Yes, yes. But you see everything will depend on pressure. By themselves, these people who came with definite strategic and political ideas and on whom the President called not to be afraid and to dream courageous dreams -- that is, dreams about that great imperial past of the United States -- can only change when confronted with some of the hard realities of life. These are economic realities and resistance within the country, from the opposition, from their opinions clashing with those of their allies and so on. I think we will be able to see and observe this process as it develops and, in fact, gauge the depth of what has already happened -- whether it is simply superficial maneuverings for 1 and 1/2-to 2 months. It would be good to successfully visit Europe, to get through the UN special session and to improve affairs a little before elections in the United States, or if it is serious we will see even within the next month.

We will see what will happen, how this line will be pursued -- as some kind of forgogget orphan's ration bowl of thin porridge or if it will come out as an important element of policy -- from speeches in Europe and from speeches in the United States.

Of course, we will also see from the general behavior of the Americans. After all, if you want to enter into talks on the one hand, surely you cannot intensify hostilities elsewhere. You cannot sing different songs, one to the dead and one to the living, from the two sides of one mouth -- I mean the conditional mouth of American policy. After all, one must arrive at something definite. Of course, I think this will be best demonstrated in relation to SALT. There is more and more talk in the United States. They are coming to the conclusion that they had acted in haste in burying [detente], that you cannot escape from many situations and that of course (?material) proposals must be elaborated. After all, this is a process: The President says something, this must go further, and it must be developed. Many approaches, you understand, must be rejected. For example, the division into dangerous and nondangerous weapons.

Well now, if we were to analyze it properly, we would find that everything we have, we have more of, it is more powerful, and it is dangerous to peace. But everything they have, it turns out, is not dangerous.

All this, you know of course, comes from the rare ability of the Americans to intimidate minds using their considerable experience in commercial advertising and their political process where this art has been increadibly refined over many years. Well, what can we say? A very extensive process of precognition is required. After all, the Americans have entered an age in which they need to understand that they must behave like ordinary people, that, alas, they have not been given a supernatural status on this earth. The United States is a great power, a strong power with a mighty economy and a high standard of living. It is mighty in the economic sense but it has no special rights in this world. It has no right to goad Latin America or the Persian Gulf countries, dictate to the Soviet Union or to the Poles whether they should be strikers or whatever else they should do, nor dictate to its allies. It should behave itself in accordance with the UN Charter and contemporary realities because the time when it was possible to permit oneself the luxury of acting irresponsibly in the world arena has passed or at least is heading rapidly into the past.

[Shishlin] But nonetheless one would like to believe, Georgiy Arkadyevich, that -- and in fact I think that this is so -- that the current position of Washington is not final.

[Arbatov] They cannot end with this.

[Shishlin] It simply cannot be final.

[Arbatov] It can be only one of two things: Either the world will simply not cope with this and there will be a catastrophe or they must change the whole world or themselves. I think that the second version is more likely to occur.

[Zorin] Well now, our time is drawing to a close. I would like to ask a final question. Of course, the situation that is now shaping up is most acute. It is a difficult situation. For example, Matvey, Stiva Oblonskiy's valet in Lev Nikolayevich Tolstoy's novel, said when he was faced with a difficult situation: "Everything will turn out right in the end." This recipe apparently is not applicable to the current international situation. How do you see...? Now I do not think that we need to give a forecast for the course of coming events, but can some common political denominator be found for the course of events in, let us say, the coming months which apparently will be what can be called a hot political summer?

[Arbatov] Well, you know the words, the determination given by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev that the situation is critical, have already been cited. Critical not only means very acute or very dangerous, it also means a turning point which, in fact, must lead somewhere. Therefore, we must choose a path. I think this fully relates to this situation. You know, the past years were most characteristic in this regard: the first years of the Reagan administration, the changes in its course and the tramsition to counterattack on all lines and so forth.

During these months and years all the fruits and achievements of the 70's were subjected to the harshest tests. Everything that was achieved for a price, with enormous labor, with enormous work and enormous efforts. You know, I would not go so far as to maintain that all these fruits and achievements -- the agreements, norms of relations, entire concepts and ideas of relations, and detente -- withstood the tests. However, today I would say something else: that all these achievements were not destroyed, that the frantic attacks against everything that was done and accumulated in the 70's collided with an enormous and unexpected [words indistinct] (?against war). Generally, along many lines the military parity was far more reliable and durable than certain provincial Washington Cabinet strategists thought. Obviously, we, our country and our armed forces did not expend so much effort for nothing. This parity was a very serious reality, a reality which cannot be evaded and which eventually turns people's thinking back to the same orbits.

Furthermore, in the area of economics, it turned out that it was impossible to do very much even in that richest country of the world. Very serious Americans have deep doubts that these expenditures will, in the foreseeable future, be available every year and used as they see fit. What great economic, social and political upheavals this will cost them.

Their calculations regarding the allies did not turn out nor did their calculations vis a vis the Third World. The Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty turned out to be far more durable. In a word, things went differently.

It is amazing how we viewed these meanderings of U.S. policy compared with the great stability of Soviet policy. I think this is how this period will go down in history, despite, I would say, a great many provocations. We are very firmly and consistently adhering to one line, and generally, as at present when events are becoming clear, this has turned out to be the best line. One can see why: because it was a line which most completely and most consistently reflected the exact realities and requirements of our age with which we began today's talk.

[Shishlin] The very same philosophy of peace which should and must be followed.

[Zorin] Well, it remains for me to thank you. colleagues, for an interesting discussion and to thank our television viewers. And so, until our next meeting here in Studio 9, thank you.

INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE FOR 30 MAY

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["International Observers Roundtable" program with Boris Andrianov, all-union foreign-political affairs commentator; Dmitriy Antonovich Volskiy, member of the NOVOYE VREMYA editorial board; and Vadim Nikolayevich Nekrasov, international observer of KOMMUNIST magazine]

New Food Program

[Text] [Andrianov] A routine plenum of our party's Central Committee was held during the past week. The plenum heard and discussed a report presented by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet presidium, concerning the USSR Food Program for the period up to 1990 and measures for its implementation. This program was developed in accordance with the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress on the initiative and with the immediate participation of Comrade Brezhnev. The CPSU Central Committee plenum adopted in their entirety and fully approved the proposals and conclusions contained in Leonid Ilich's report, and decided that they should serve as foundation for the practical activity of party, state and economic bodies, of trade union and Komsomol organizations toward implementing the food programme approved by the plenum.

The plenum results and documents are further graphic evidence of the care taken by our Leninist party and state to ensure steady improvement in the well-being of Soviet people and strengthen the economic might of our motherland. At the same time, the plenum results are vivid and convincing proof that the CPSU and the Soviet state are, by their plans and actions, striving toward a peaceful future. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev pointed out in his report to the plenum that in order to put into practice our creative plans we must preserve peace. Therefore, we shall maintain the country's defense capabilities at the necessary level and we shall continue with persistence and determination to fight for the relaxation of international tension, for both political and military detente.

However, we are also well aware of another thing, Leonid Ilich noted. The successful implementation of our plans is an important prerequisite for strengthening the cause of peace.

[Nekrasov] And the responses to the plenum which are being voiced all over the world show very clearly the close interconnection between the economic questions discussed there and questions concerning the world situation and the problem of securing peace. It must be side that in recent days the press around the world has been carrying a great deal of responses to the plenum, to Comrade Brezhnev's report presented there and to the Food Program itself. These are still only initial responses, if one may say so.

The detailed dissection and analysis of the results of the plenum's work will be made by the more important political and economic publications in other countries in the very near future. But even in these initial responses there is quite clearly an underlying common theme: The Food Program is new vivid evidence of the care taken by the CPSU and the Soviet state toward improving the well-being of the Soviet citizens. This is said mainly by the press in the fraternal countries. This is said by the press organs of the communist and workers' movement and other progressive publications. And from time to time this penetrates onto the pages of bourgeois papers too.

Naturally, in the progressive press this theme is sounded in a broad and persuasive manner. Our friends note the truly scientific and large-scale approach of our party toward the tasks put forward by the Food Program and they speak about the close link between these programs and the CPSU course of improving the efficiency of the entire Soviet national economy. Figures are published about the dynamics of the growth of agricultural production in our country in comparison with what is happening in the West.

[Andrianov] We spoke about the great international importance of the Food program approved by the CPSU Central Committee plenum. This importance is evident and unquestionable. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said in his report at the plenum that the draft program envisages cooperation with foreign countries and first of all with the socialist countries. There is nothing surprising in the fact that the draft is based, as Leonid Ilich said, on the need to reduce the import of foodstuffs from capitalist countries. It is in the interest of the country that we should have at our disposal sufficient food and fodder resources of our own, which will insure us against any chance circumstances. At the same time, it is no secret that the leaderships of certain states are trying to turn regular commercial operations, such as the sales of grain crops, into a means of putting pressure on our country, a tool for political pressure. It is sufficient to recall those unceremonious measures of pressure, the so-called sanctions, which Washington and some of its allies resorted to on the pretext of the events in Poland.

[Volskiy] You are, of course, well aware that our party and the Soviet leadership has never submitted, and won't submit now, to such attempts at exerting political pressure on our country. This was quite clearly stated by Comrade Brezhnev in his report to the party Central Committee plenum.

[Andrianov] Let the West have no illusions on this count. The unceremonious attempts by capitalists to put pressure on us are a new reminder of the pertinence of the tasks put forward at the recent party congresses held in the fraternal socialist countries, to make the 1980's a period of intensive production and scientific-technical cooperation among the CEMA member-states. Incidentally, this task is being unswervingly carried out in the agricultural sphere, among others. Here it is perhaps appropriate to recall that the socialist countries making up CEMA constitute one of the world's biggest agrarian regions. Their agricultural land totals more than 750 million hectares. This land is situated in practically all the climatic zones and is marked by great natural diversity. It is important to note that food production in the countries of the socialist community is growing faster than their population. Here are just a few figures. In 1970-80, the population of the European CEMA member-countries increased by 8.4 percent, while in the same period the average annual grain-crop yield increased by 1/4, meat production by 1/3, egg production by 57 percent, the harvest of vegetables and fruit by 30 percent. This made it possible to increase considerably the per capita consumption of the most valuable foods. And it should be borne in mind that the increase in output of agricultural produce in the Soviet Union and in the fraternal socialist countries is one of the central tasks of their economic strategy. This is a reliable guarantee of future achievements.

Socialist Agricultural Gains

[Nekrasov] And to that I'd like to add that no small role in raising the efficiency of agricultural production in the fraternal countries -- both in the Soviet Union and in the other countries of our community -- is naturally played by the specialization and production cooperation that exists between them, and is continuously developing.

[Andrianov] It's perfectly natural that, to a decisive degree, the growth of agricultural production is based on the use by each state of our community of its own natural and economic conditions. In recent years, however, an ever greater role has been played by intra-regional specialization and cooperation in agriculture, the food industry and in the industries supplying vehicles, chemicals and other necessary things. And it is of no small importance that international specialization and cooperation among the socialist states is conducted on a planned basis, embracing all stages of the process of obtaining the finished product. This integrated approach makes it possible to concentrate the efforts of each country on the areas that are for it, the most effective. At the same time, all the CEMA member countries are engaged in fulfilling the long-term cooperation target program in agriculture and the food industry.

[Volskiy] Just quite recently -- in the middle of this month -- the latest session of the CEMA standing commission on food industry was held in Belgrade. Taking part were delegations from CEMA member countries and Yugoslavia. They discussed questions connected with preparing a complex of cooperation measures for improving the supply of food products to the populations of the CEMA member countries. The session examined progress on the practical realization of a number of measures under the long-term target program of cooperation in agriculture and the food industry.

[Andrianov] Yes, that, you might say, is the very latest example. You know, of course, that in the CEMA countries the transition of agricultural production to an industrial basis is continuing. In this sphere, serious successes have been achieved by Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR and Czechoslovakia. In these countries, the average wheat yield, for example, has risen to 40 and more quintals per hectare. Energetic measures are being taken there to ensure that the agro-industrial complex will develop harmoniously in all its parts, and that labor productivity increases. The return from these efforts will undoubtedly increase, and it is to be expected, correspondingly, that there will be a reduction in grain imports from the capitalist countries, and also an increase in the amount of agricultural products among CEMA countries.

[Nekrasov] Here, Boris Vasilyevich, you have touched on a question concerning the fraternal countries in the sphere of agricultural production, and it must be supposed that it is of no small interest for our country too.

[Andrianov] That is quite natural. After all, our party is engaged in a broad search for methods of running the economy which are the most efficient in present-day circumstances. Moreover, it does not confine itself to the framework of its own experience. Our party has always had an attentive and understanding attitude to the endeavors of our friends, and today, when the socialist community has been in existence for over 30 years, and the fraternal parties have gained a diversity of experience, interest in it is naturally growing. You will remember, of course, that the 26th congress of our party put forward the task of attentively studying and making wider use of the experience of the fraternal countries. In particular, the congress drew attention to the skillful way in which the work of Hungary's agricultural cooperatives and enterprises had been organized. In Bulgaria, and a number of other European socialist countries, useful forms of agro-industrial cooperation had been found. The experience of our friends is given wide coverage in the Soviet press, and so we are familiar, for instance, with the major successes which have been scored in recent years by Hungarian agriculture which has reached a leading position in the world. This is the direct result of a comprehensive approach, a well-tuned system of financial accounting relations, the introduction of the latest achievements of science, the strict observance of technological norms, and the skilfull combination of the possibilities of large-scale socialist production, that is cooperatives and state farms, with those of private subsidiary holdings.

As I have already said, useful experience in agro-industrial cooperation has been acquired in Bulgaria, where, subsequent to the development of interesting organizational forms of linking cooperative and state agricultural enterprises, varied methods of providing material incentives for workers are being widely used at all levels of production.

It is to be supposed that the utilization of the specific experience of our friends in these spheres will assist in ensuring the speediest implementation of the Food Program which was approved at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, something which in the final analysis will lead to a strengthening of the economic might of our socialist community as a whole.

Economic Summit

[Nekrasov] Boris Vasilyevich, I should now like to return to something which you have already covered very well, a topic you have already dealt with: the question of our economic independence and the idea that we will not reconcile ourselves to attempts to turn our commercial operations with Western countries into a means of putting pressure on our country, into an instrument of political pressure.

In this regard, I should like to dwell for a bit on certain events, both current and forthcoming, because there is a certain connection and they are an interesting illustration to Leonid Ilich's words in his report at the recent plenum. President Reagan, speaking not so long ago in the town of Eureka at the college which he attended, took the liberty of discussing Soviet-Amerian relations and the Soviet Union's relations with the Western countries in general that, and I quote, "The Russians must not have access to Western technology and we must not subsidize the Soviet economy." Well, you will realize, comrades, that this talk is very reminiscent indeed of cold war times, especially because, as experience has shown, no one will ever manage to cut the Soviet Union off from the world economy and from the mutually-advantageous and mutually-useful relations which have been established on the basis of detente. Nevertheless, discussion of this subject is taking place.

Next week there will be a meeting among the leaders of the so-called big seven capitalist countries. These are countries which meet annually to discuss trade-economic and financial questions at the level of heads of state and heads of government. This time the meeting will be held in Versailles. The thesis which I have just quoted will be presented by the U.S. President at this meeting. By insisting on the adoption of their thesis about credit cuts and barter deal reductions, the Americans are trying to undermine a very important economic factor in the lives of the West European countries today. You know that trade with countries of the socialist community provides work for hundreds of thousands of people in West European countries. According to some data — for about 2 million people. In the present-day mass unemployment situation, you will see what this means to West European countries.

Soviet-Austrian Relations

[Andrianov] Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, federal president of the Austrian Republic, paid an official visit to our country this week. He came at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Talks were held in Moscow between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and the Austrian head of state. In the course of these talks, Comrade Brezhnev stated that the relations between the Soviet Union and Austria are of a truly goodneighborly character and are expanding favorably. Soviet-Austrian cooperation -- which is imbued with mutual respect and trust and takes due account of the legitimate rights and interests of the two sides -- has become an essential factor in the life of the European Continent. Rudolf Kirchschlaeger stated that Austria esteems highly the constructive mutually-advantageous relations with the Soviet Union, which serve as a good practical example of cooperation between states with different social orders. The good political climate of Soviet-Austrian relations is also positively affecting the mutual business links in a variety of areas. An impressive level of economic cooperation has been achieved, and it is successfully developing on the basis of a long term program covering the period to 1990. The Soviet Union and Austria are conducting their affairs as equal and honest partners. Their mutual relations are distinguished by trust, a sincere wish for mutual understanding and mutual respect. In short, our two countries live as good neighbors.

Naturally, there are also some problems in Soviet-Austrian relations. But the point is that these are generally being solved in a constructive manner. This makes it possible not to be content with what has already been achieved but to work toward expanding the area of interaction. This results in benefits not only for the interests of the peoples of the two countries but also for wider all-European interests. Soviet-Austrian cooperation, stable and free from short-term oscillations, has become a prominent factor for peace in Europe.

Speaking at the dinner in honor of Kirchschlaeger, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said: Our meetings with the president confirm that the Soviet Union and Austria are determined to continue in the future on a consistent course of friendship and good-neighborliness. I am convinced, Leonid Ilich emphasized, that the questions of consolidating peace and developing constructive international cooperation between our country and the Republic of Austria will be permeated with a spirit of harmony.

[Nekrasov] In connection with the visit by the Austrian president who had talks in Moscow, comrades, I would like to emphasize certain points relating to a general evaluation of the international situation as they were voiced recently in Moscow.

Naturally one cannot fail to mention the evaluation given by Comrade Brezhnev in his speech at the dinner in honor of the Austrian president, where he said: The present situation is developing critically. The arms race knows no limits. He further said: The military potential already stockpiled is quite sufficient to destroy our whole earth. Each new step in this direction multiplies the danger to peace.

At the same time another thought was voiced, which is of great importance to an understanding of the essence of the present situation. He said in the speech: We are soberly aware of the anxieties the world is going through at present; however at the same time we are not inclined to be pessimistic. The present situation in the world can be improved and the threat of war can be averted. These words, if I may say so, contain a general program for action, and the general direction of our policies.

The world press is also currently drawing attention to Comrade Brezhnev's reply to Olof Palme, the well-known Swedish politician, in his capacity as chairman of the international so-called independent commission on disarmament and security. Prominent in that reply are the words: While proposing our own initiatives we are, at the same time, always ready to listen to and to take account of the constructive proposals made by other governments or by the public. Thus all these moves taken together and the latest speech by Comrade Brezhnev are seen by the progressive public of the world, with full jusitfication, as a new vivid and convincing demonstration of the goodwill of the Soviet Union and its leaders and of their desire to approach the present difficult, even critical as Leonid Ilich has called it, situation from a position of love of peace and from a position of the possibility of settling these questions on a mutually acceptable basis.

[Volskiy] Indeed the critical situation now developing in the world is manifesting itself not only in the global processes that we are observing but is making itself felt also, of course, in certain local conflicts now occurring in the world, in particular in the crisis that has recently arisen over the Falkland -- or Malvinas, as they are called -- Islands, and which has now led, as we see, to a real, though officially undeclared war. We will not try to prejudge its outcome.

Falkland Islands Conflict

Of course, the Argentines are having a tough time of it. For the British, too, it has not been a pleasure cruise. Many of their first-class vessels already rest at the bottom of the leaden seas. This, of course, affects the political aspect of the affair as well, which consists of the fact that for the first time in many years a large capitalist power, one of the leading members of NATO, has unleashed military operations against a developing state, also fairly large, and by no means a state with left-wing tendencies but rather one with a pro-Western orientation.

From this it follows that this conflict does not seem to fit at all into the general global policy and strategy of imperialism, above all of U.S. imperialism. It has, indeed, already noticeably weakened the position of the United States in Latin America. Latin Americans of various views are indignant over the position of Washington which is more and more openly becoming an accomplice in the war on Britain's side, now even supplying the British troops with military equipment. As a result, the whole system of inter-American relations, the system that Washington diplomacy has taken years, even decades, to forge has come into question. Well, that is one aspect of the matter. There is another.

It is no coincidence, of course, that the conflict has flared up on the South Atlantic. We may remind ourselves that 4 years ago one of the leading U.S. military strategist Admiral Zumwalt, a former chief of naval operations, wrote that this region, the South Atlantic, must be one of the key action zones of the U.S. and NATO fleets since several dozen types of strategic raw materials needed by the United States and the other Western countries are transported through it.

The same admiral went on to note that the operational capabilities of the U.S. fleet were to be provided through cooperation with such countries of the South Atlantic as Brazil and Argentina. Well, evidently the governments of those countries took insufficient notice of the demands of the U.S. admirals. In any case, the United States did not obtain any bases in that zone.

Here, evidently, we have one of the reasons why Washington has supported Britain in the conflict. As for Britain, it already long ago made a number of its colonial dominions -- islands in the oceans, for example Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean and Ascension Island in the Atlantic which London is using, as it happens, in the present conflict -- available to the Pentagon as sites for bases. It is by no means out of the question that in the future the same role may be assigned to the Falklands. Already, there are signs of U.S. importunity. It is not for nothing that Washington -- now overtly, now surreptitiously -- is trying all the time to usurp the role of the United Nations as mediator in settling the conflict and to gain control of the Islands in one form or another.

[Andrianov] Dmitriy Antonovich, Britain has been supported not only by the United States but also by the NATO bloc as a whole. Except for Italy and Ireland, most of the bloc's members have officially approved London's actions in the South Atlantic even though that region is not part of the sphere of NATO.

[Volskiy] Yes, but the NATO generals have wanted for a long time to expand the sphere of operation of the Atlantic bloc. The conflict over the Falklands is a convenient opportunity. It has created some sort of precedent. It is significant that the British fleet and aircraft sent to the South Atlantic have been replaced in the North Atlantic by planes and ships of other NATO countries.

It is also no coincidence that Weinberger, U.S. secretary of defense, should already be hastening to cite the South Atlantic precedent in order to justify old plans to extend the zone of NATO operations to the Near East and the Persian Gulf. Incidentally, we also have here a certain explanation of the fact that the blow in the South Atlantic has been struck against a state which is pursuing the capitalist path, against a regime which one would have thought was close to the Western countries. This regime is being taught a kind of cautionary lesson which is effectively directed at many other developing countries. For instance, it is aimed at Egypt, Saudi Arabia, and Brazil. They want to impress on them how dangerous it is to act in a manner which is at variance with imperialism's global strategy. Admittedly, of course, to judge by the losses already sustained by Britain in the war, it is not at the moment clear who is teaching whom a lesson.

Something else I should like to say in this context is that among the developing countries those states with a progressive orientation, a socialist orientation, states which cooperate with the Soviet Union and with our friends, remain the principal enemy of the imperialist powers. It is no coincidence that in the conflict these countries back Argentina and oppose British intervention.

'Mass Action for Peace'

[Andrianov] As is well known, a week of mass action for peace and against the threat of nuclear war has come to an end in the Soviet Union. It was carried out on the initiative of mass public organizations in our country and above all, of course, the Soviet Peace Committee. Vadim Nikolayevich, I know that you are a member of the committee's presidium. No doubt you can tell us about this week in greater detail.

[Nekrasov] In many countries now, or rather in all the countries which have public organizations coming out for peace and campaigning for peace, various mass actions are taking place to coincide with the opening of the second special UN General Assembly session on disarmament on 7 June. Naturally, the Soviet public is also preparing for this session. Our people need no explanation of the significance of the campaign for peace but they feel obliged to express their will for peace and their solidarity with peace campaigners in other countries.

A meeting of the city's public devoted to the action week was held in Moscow on Friday. It took place in the Palace of Sport at the Central Lenin Stadium and was attended by more than 12,000 people. A distinctive feature of the meeting was the mass support demonstrated by the Soviet public there as indeed had been the case throughout the week in various parts and corners of the Soviet Union, for the peace-loving course of our foreign policy and for the indefatigable activity of the Central Committee, the Soviet state and the government to maintain and strengthen peace, consolidate detente and halt the arms race.

[Andrianov] With that we come to the end of our meeting at the roundtable. Many thanks for your attention, esteemed listeners. Goodbye and all the best to you.

RADIO, TV PROTOCOLS SIGNED WITH CUBA, MONGOLIA

LD282306 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] A working protocol for 1982-83 was signed in Moscow today on cooperation in television and radio broadcasting between the USSR's Gostelerradio and the Cuban Institute of Radio and Television. Also today, a working protocol for 1982-83 was signed on cooperation in television and radio broadcasting between the USSR's Gosteleradio and the Mongolian Council of Ministers State Committee for Information, Radio and Television. Further development in the exchange of television and radio materials is envisaged. The protocols were signed by Lyapin, chairman of USSR Gosteleradio; Herrera, chairman of the Cuban Institute of Radio and Television; Purebjab, chairman of the Mongolian State Committee for Information, Radio and Television.

ELECTRONICS FIRMS MEET AT LENINGRAD CONFERENCE

PM271405 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 May 82 p 5

[Correspondent's report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] Leningrad, 24 May -- The working conference of the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis which opened today is designed to promote the consolidation of ties and business cooperation and the broad exchange of leading experience among the world's leading electrical engineering firms. Specialists from industrially developed and developing countries are taking part in the activity of this representative institution. In the city on the Neva representatives of eight countries, including seven very large national electrical engineering firms -- Austria's Siemens, Hungary's (Gants), the Finnish firms Stromberg and Nokia, Czechoslovakia's CKD Praha, Yugoslavia's Rade Koncar and Leningrad's S.M. Kirov Elektrosila association -- will discuss problems of the effective control of various innovations in electrical engineering and the technical and technological modernization of production.

BRITISH ANNOYANCE AT USSR'S FALKLANDS STAND NOTED

LD282348 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 28 May 82

[From the "Glance at the British Scene" program, by "our observer, Anatoliy Gan"]

[Text] Several days ago the DAILY EXPRESS equalled Margaret Thatcher to Sir Winston Churchill. Now, the editors of the newspaper are entitled to their own point of view, of course. Sir Winston did not want to see the British empire tumble down. Mrs Thatcher doesn't want to lose a tiny splinter of the tumbledown empire on which, in its heyday, the sun never set.

At the moment, an atmosphere of mourning is descending more and more on British cities, first on Portsmouth and Sheffield, and now on Coventry and Liverpool. Nobody knows what other British cities will mourn their dead soon. The war in the faraway South Atlantic is escalating and claiming more victims. The government in London reluctantly speaks of the British losses. The announcement that the HMS Coventry was lost came 14 hours after the ship was actually sunk. The government is afraid that the true reports about the heavy loss of human lives will dispel the air of chauvinism that was spread throughout the United Kingdom by official propaganda. The government cannot afford to let this happen. As soon as the pseudopatriotic sentiments wear thin, nothing will any longer distract public attention from the question: What are the British soldiers dying for 8,000 miles away from home?

Shakespeare's King John said: There's no sure foundation set on blood. A military victory is needed for the political survival of the Conservatives. Their only proposal today is that the lives of British soldiers be sacrificed. This is the hard reality behind all the lofty pronouncements and emotional talk about sovereignty, patriotism and national dignity.

The British Government is annoyed that Moscow described the British attack on the Falklands as an attempt to restore colonial status to the islands and a challenge to the world community, which has rejected and condemned colonialism. This annoyance is strange, to say the least. When the British Government says it wants its colony back, is it not acting in a spirit of colonialism and all that colonialism involves? In that case, the British Government has no grounds whatever to correct this Soviet interpretation of the events in the South Atlantic. Apparently the government simply doesn't like it, because after all its is a principled interpretation. The same applies to the stand taken by the Soviet Government, which condemned the use of force by Britain and called for immediate action to settle the Anglo-Argentine conflict through peaceful negotiations. This is the only way to prevent the Falklands crisis from claiming more lives.

U.S., BRITISH, USSR POSITIONS CONTRASTED

PY300329 Moscow in Spanish to Cuba 0100 GMT 29 May 82

[Vyacheslav Rostovtsev commentary]

[Text] The dangerous crisis that is currently taking place in the South Atlantic, approximately 20,000 km from the Soviet Union, is also being used as a pretext to once again, and from a certain stand, highlight the foreign policy of our country. It is not only the U.S. and British media as a whole that are involved, it is also to be observed in the statements of officials in Washington, London and other capitalist capitals of West Europe: They assert that only the Soviet Union will be the winner in the Anglo-Argentine conflict. And if we resign ourselves to this viewpoint, you will no doubt be surprised by such a stand.

Let us study this topic together. First of all we are going to ask the following question: When studying it from the viewpoint of the British and U.S. policy, what does the South Atlantic crisis reveal? England, by sending its powerful military fleet and planes to the Malvinas/Falklands demonstrated its intention to resolve the conflict with the use of force only. Obviously, no one can say that this method of resolving the conflict can give London a political advantage. Washington supported the colonialist claims of its loyal ally in the North Atlantic bloc.

The United States is on England's side against Argentina in the conflict. It is not necessary to show how this has affected U.S. relations with Latin America. In the press, in the speeches of Latin American officials and in the United States itself, it is recognized that Washington's pro-British position has dealt a hard blow to inter-American relations. If we use the word advantage in this context, it is necessary to say that the United States has not profited from this -- on the contrary it has lost much before Latin American and world public opinion.

Now let us examine the Soviet Union's policy regarding the Anglo-Argentine conflict. As soon as the conflict emerged, our country adopted and continues to follow a position which is based on the unchangeable principles of its foreign policy: in the first place anti-colonialism. Vyacheslav Rostovtsev writes: I want to recall briefly that the Soviet Union was precisely the author of the declaration on the granting of independnece to the colonial countries and peoples. This declaration was presented to the United Nations and approved by the international community more than 20 years ago. In the problem of the Malvinas/Falklands, the Soviet Union continues to maintain its position: The islands must be decolonized. Our country also presented to the United Nations for discussion a declaration, which was also approved, on the renunciation of force and threats of force in international relations. Adhering to this principle, the Soviet Union resolutely condemns England for using armed force to reestablish the colonial status of the islands. Condemning the policy of force, the Soviet state invariably defends the principle of peaceful talks as the only alternative to prevent conflicts from following a dangerous course. The Soviet Union is guided by this principle. Regarding the Malvinas/Falklands crisis, the bloodshed must cease immediately. Urgent efforts to solve the Anglo-Argentine conflict through talks are necessary.

Compare now the Soviet and Anglo-U.S. positions regarding the conflict. What conclusion will you reach? Surely that the Soviet position is different completely from that of the United States and England because, in the background of the bellicose adventure of England, supported by the United States, the Soviet Union's policy of peace and principles can be clearly seen.

U.S. SUPPORT FOR BRITAIN WILL INCREASE BLOODSHED

PY310810 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 0000 GMT 30 May 82

[Leonid Levchenko commentary]

[Text] The flame of colonial war unleashed by London with the support of Washington and the military circles of NATO continues to burn in the South Atlantic. Bloody fighting is currently taking place on Soledad island, East Falkland, where the invading British forces are trying to enlarge the beachhead they have just taken. The military operations were preceded by the massive bombardment of Argentine positions from British ships and from the air.

The Argentine military command reports that the British landing forces are suffering heavy casualties. It has also been reported that a British frigate was sunk and two helicopters were shot down. The British are able to replace their losses with U.S. military supplies which are growing daily. In order to intensify the war on the islands, important U.S. armaments are already being used, including air-to-air and air-to-surface missiles, mortars and other military equipment and materiel.

The United States has also supplied the British with Sidewinder missiles of high destructive power to be used by the Harrier fighter-bombers against Argentine aircraft. The British fleet is also using information provided by U.S. satellites and by other U.S. electronic eavesdropping devices. Washington's political and military support also encourages Great Britain to press on with its aggression. London is analyzing the possibility of launching a full-scale attack against military objectives on the Argentine seaboard, and Margaret Thatcher has said that, should it be necessary, she will do so without any hesitation.

The facts demonstrate that the British Conservative Government continues to pin its hopes of solving the South Atlantic conflict on military action, not on negotiations. This strategy of intensifying the aggression is fully supported by Washington. Addressing the latest OAS meeting, Alexander Haig once again and quite frankly declared that Washington officially and unconditionally backs the British pretensions in the South Atlantic. The joint actions of the two main NATO members against Argentina only prove that the United States uses its military might to blackmail and pressure developing countries that follow an independent policy.

Argentine Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez has declared that the United States has openly proclaimed itself in support of colonialism, since this is precisely the issue at stake in the Anglo-Argentine conflict. At the special meeting of Latin American foreign ministers who convened at the request of Argentina, Costa Mendez reiterated the decision of his government to settle the conflict through negotiations, while his Venezuelan colleague, Zambrano Velazco, noted that the U.S. support for the British aggression can only serve to increase the bloodshed.

NATO TESTING NEW WAR EQUIPMENT IN FALKLANDS

PY310245 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish to Latin America 0130 GMT 30 May 82

[Military observer Maj (Vyacheslav Vladimirov) commentary]

[Text] In accordance with the news reports from the South Atlantic, Great Britain has lost about 20 ships in the conflict over the Malvinas. This is 20 percent of its fleet in the area. Depite this, London's aggressiveness has not diminished. England's stubborn desire to achieve a military victory is due to the support given to it by the Atlantic alliance and its leader, the United States. From the beginning of the conflict the member countries of this bloc took the side of Great Britain, and on 18 May NATO officially declared its total and unconditional support.

A war is not only an armed struggle, but also the use of economic, political and diplomatic means for the purpose of disrupting the economic potential and morale of the enemy. To achieve this objective the NATO countries are trying through joint efforts to economically isolate Argentina, pressuring it at the political and diplomatic level. From the beginning they declared Argentina, and not England, as the aggressor.

Meanwhile, Argentina, even while repelling the English attacks, has stated that it is prepared to negotiate. The United States assumed the task of giving military support to England. Today, when Washington's role has been plainly defined, it should be recalled that the military campaign was discussed while the White House was undertaking its mediatory mission, the specific details being made during the long journey of the British fleet.

I believe that Alexander Haig, as a military strategist and not long ago commander in chief of the NATO troops in Europe, contributed much to this. One could also say that the prelude to the aggression were the NATO maneuvers which, on U.S. initiative, were carried out since last year along Latin American coasts. During these maneuvers the United States and the British troops adapted to the new theater of operations, acquired experience in the transport of troops, arms and munitions, tried out their preparation with the Yankee armed forces. The last circumstance has acquired a special importance now when England has undertaken its wide ranging operations to occupy the islands.

The strong resistance of the Argentines and the losses suffered have excluded the possibility of a frontal attack and has made the English adopt the tactic of occupying small beachheads, which causes loss of time [word indistinct] the resistance of the defenders.

The fact that the British command opted for such a tactic is due in the first place to the security that it will be supported by the United States and NATO. The yankees are giving England reconnaissance information and providing its fleet with fuel. The second reserve echelon of the British expeditionary corps is (?located) in the U.S. base on Ascension Island.

After the strong blow dealt to the British, U.S. specialists were dispatched and reveal the strong and weak points of the U.S. manufactured arms with which the Argentine troops are equipped. In this way the English knew how it would be easier to shoot down the Skyhawk planes, shoot armored cars, sink submarines, and neutralize the radar network.

The Pentagon sent KC-135 planes to refuel British bombers in the air first to the NATO forces and then in continuation they arrived at their destination, that is the South Atlantic. [sentence as heard]

The British Army [words indistinct] which forms part of the united armed forces of NATO in Europe, with the knowledge of the bloc's command, sent an anti-air missile battery to the Malvinas. The NATO command does not hide its aspiration to bring into the conflict as many NATO members as possible. Its secretary general, Luns, said a few days ago that there was no obstacles to the English using the Portuguese islands in the Atlantic. In other words, it is not only a case of a bilateral territorial conflict, but of extensive operation of NATO.

For the first time during the existence of the bloc, it has formed such a powerful operational group and has put it into action. The fleet includes very new warships, including atomic submarines; space reconnaissance and communications means are being used in the conflict as are radioelectronic means of warfare. Also being used are new destructive means, such as the so-called (?cluster) bombs. NATO is having the opportunity of trying out in a real combat environment the efficiency of its military equipment. The (?armed) bloc is taking advantage of the Malvinas conflict to try out its new combat equipment and its tactical war of aggression and usurpation.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR ON GANDHI'S UPCOMING VISIT

BK271553 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] Soviet ambassador to India Vorontsov has said that Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi's forthcoming visit to Moscow would be crucial and most significant for world peace. He was speaking to members of the National Council of Friends of the Soviet Union in Bombay today. Vorontsov said that the Soviet people are looking forward to Mrs Gandhi's visit.

GROMYKO RECEIVES AFGHAN FOREIGN MINISTER

LD281942 Moscow TASS in English 1900 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 28 May, TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Andrey Gromyko today received member of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Shah Mohammad Dost, who was in Moscow on his way to Havana where he will attend a meeting of the coordination bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement.

In the course of the conversation, which passed in a warm comradely atmosphere, views were exchanged on questions concerning Soviet-Afghan bilateral relations and some international problems.

The ministers paid special attention to the situation in South-West Asia. They expressed their common view that the known proposals of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan of May 14, 1980 and August 24, 1981 are a good basis for the establishment of a realistic political settlement of the situation obtaining around Afghanistan as a result of the outside interference into the internal affairs of this sovereign state by imperialists and those who align themselves with them.

In this connection the ministers noted as a positive fact that talks between representatives of the DRA and Pakistan with the participation of a personal representative of the United Nations secretary general are to open in Geneva in mid-June.

BAKHTAR: MEETING MARKS SOVIET-AFGHAN RELATIONS

LD300616 Kabul Bakhtar in English 0457 GMT 30 May 82

[Text] Kabul, 29 May (BAKHTAR) -- A meeting was convened in Moscow on May 27 to mark the 63rd anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union and the arrival of the first Afghan diplomatic representative in Moscow.

Dr Habib Mangal, Afghan ambassador in Moscow, Akhramovich, president of Afro-Asian Institute, Batrakov, deputy president of Afghan Soviet Friendship Society and deputy minister of the Irrigation Ministry of the USSR spoke on this important and historic event in the development of relations between the two countries.

Members of the Embassy of the DRA in Moscow, a number of Afghan residents in Moscow, members of Afghan-Soviet Friendship Society were present at this meeting.

LE DUAN DECORATES BREZHNEV AT KREMLIN

Kremlin Ceremony

LD311700 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] We have just received a report that in the Kremlin Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam has awarded Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the highest honor of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam -- the Order of Ho Chi Minh, First Class, and the medal of Hero of Labor of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

In the hall were Comrades Andropov, Gorbachev, Grishin, Gromyko, Kirilenko, Pelshe, Romanov, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Chernenko, Aliyev, Dolgikh, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Solomentsev, Zimyanin, Kapitonov and Rusakov. Also present were Andrey Aleksandrov, aide to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chiefs of CPSU Central committee Departments (Bogolyubov) and Rakhmanin; Nguyen Huu Mai, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the USSR, (Don Voat), aide to the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and other Soviet and Vietnamese comrades.

TV Report on Presentation

OW010416 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 2200 GMT on 31 May in the "Vremya" program carries a report on the Kremlin ceremony at which Le Duan, general secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee, presented the Order of Ho Chi Minh to L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Brezhnev is shown standing at the head of a long green-covered table with Andropov, Kirilenko, Gorbachev and Gromyko behind him and to his left while Ustinov is directly behind him and is partly hidden. On Brezhnev's right stands Tikhonov, who stands in front of Rusakov. To Tikhonov's right can be seen Solomentsev, Le Duan partly obscuring Chernenko, Zimyanin, Kapitonov, Ponomarev and Dolgikh with Vietnamese officials in a group to the left of the screen. As Le Duan reads his speech, there are medium shots of Gromyko with Pelshe, Grishin, Aliyev, Romanov and Kuznetsov on his left with an unidentified Brezhnev aide behind Kuznetsov. As Brezhnev reads his response, an interpreter can be seen translating it for Le Duan. Throughout the report occasional close-ups of the Soviet leaders can be seen. The "Vremya" announcer reports that "Andropov, Gorbachev, Grishin, Gromyko, Kirilenko, Pelshe, Romanov, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Chernenko, Aliyev, Dolgikh, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Solomentsev, Zimyanin, Kapitonov and Rusakov were present in the hall."

Le Duan Speech

LD311746 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 31 May 82

[Speech by Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, in the Kremlin on 31 May on the occasion of presenting the award, the Order of Ho Chi Minh and medal of the Hero of Labor, to Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet -- read by announcer]

[Text] Dear Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. I have the great honor of carrying out the instructions of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the State Council, the National Assembly and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam by presenting to you these lofty awards. I would also like to warmly congratulate you personally on this great event.

The Vietnamese people know well and highly value your active and fruitful revolutionary activity of more than half a century. From a worker and a rank-and-file Communist you grew to be an outstanding leader of the Communist Party and the Soviet state.

Your life is inseparable from the difficulties and trials of the war with fascism and the postwar period, from the remarkable feats of the great Soviet people in defense of and in the peaceful construction of the motherland. Under the leadership of the glorious Communist Party of the Soviet Union -- headed by you for almost 20 years -- the Soviet people have successfully constructed advanced socialism and are paving the road to communism.

The Soviet Union has turned into one of the most powerful states, a reliable bulwark of revolutionary forces, a solid support of peace. With your ebullient, creative activity you, together with the whole Communist Party of the Soviet Union, have developed and enriched Marxism-Leninism. An outstanding figure of the international communist and workers' movement, you, dear Leonid Ilich, together with the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, which holds high the banner of proletarian internationalism, make an enormous contribution to the cause of strengthening and reinforcing the revolutionary forces of our epoch. The peoples of all countries know you well as a steadfast and untiring champion of peace, international security and cooperation. The peace program for the 1980's and the well-known peace initiatives, advanced by you, have had and continue to have a mobilizing influence on millions of people. The peace program appeals to the people to raise their vigilance and to intensify the struggle for removing the danger of nuclear war, which is of primary importance in contemporary conditions. The peace program also appeals to the people for the preservation of a prolonged and solid peace for our planet, the greatest source of happiness for humanity.

All your life you, dear Leonid Ilich, a true son of the fraternal Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Marxist-Leninist and worthy successor of the eternal cause of Lenin, have served as a bright example of the true, irreproachable and wise Communist, giving the whole warmth of his heart to the party, the people and the cause of socialism and communism.

Dear Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. Awarding you the order bearing the name of President Ho Chi Minh, and the medal of the Hero of Labor of Vietnam is an expression of love and profound gratitude to you, our great friend, who embodies most vividly the very best and most cordial affection which the Soviet people have for the Vietnamese people.

You have given and are giving a part of your heart and mind to the support and aid to Vietnam, both during the most difficult and testing struggle with the United States for national salvation, and today in the construction and defense of our socialist fatherland.

You have made an exceptionally important contribution to the consolidation of Soviet-Vietnamese solidarity and friendship have laid down the beginning for a new, glorious chapter in the chronicle of fraternal cooperation between our parties and peoples. Your name is close and dear to the people of Vietnam.

Dear Leonid Ilich: Permit me, with my whole heart, to wish you good health, happiness, long life and new successes in your high post. Making use of this opportunity I would also like to wish the fraternal Soviet people successful fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, successful fulfillment of the decisions of the recently held May plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, and the achievement of outstanding successes in commemorating the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the glorious Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

May the fraternal solidarity and all-round cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union in the interests of our countries, in the name of the cause of peace, national independence, democracy and socialism throughout the world eternally develop and strengthen in the name of the victory of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

Brezhnev Speech

LD312034 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 31 May 82

[Speech by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, in the Kremlin on 31 May after receiving the Order of Ho Chi Minh and Medal of the Hero of Labor presented by Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam -- read by announcer]

[Text] Dear Comrade Le Duan! Comrades! I sincerely thank you for the lofty award of fraternal Vietnam, and for the warm words spoken here by Comrade Le Duan. I view all of this as a high appraisal of the policy of our Leninist party and of our Soviet state.

One can say many good things about the friendship between the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples, and about the cooperation between Soviet and Vietnamese Communists. Year by year our friendship and cooperation become ever closer and firmer, with better and better prospects. At the foundation of this is the clearly felt kinship of our aims and tasks. President Ho Chi Minh showed well the links between Lenin and the Vietnamese Revolution; the Great October Revolution in Russia and the victorious August in Vietnam are manifestations of one and the same historical law.

Our relations are developing along with the mainstream of history bringing peoples independence, freedom and peace. Thus it was in the past when active Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation served the interests of the struggle of the Vietnamese people against aggressors and consequently the overall interests of the liberation struggle of peoples. Such it is today, when the people of Vietnam are concentrating their efforts on resolving the tasks of socialist construction; we are doing all we can to aid in this. We know that it will be this way in the future as well when the cooperation of our countries and peoples will gain fresh scope -- fresh and bright facets.

Ill-wishers weave all kinds of falsehoods about Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation. It is not too difficult to see the real intention of these stories. One need only read carefully the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 5th Congress of the Vietnamese Communist Party. Clearly sketched in these decisions are large plans for peaceful construction and for social progress, which our parties and peoples of both countries are working on implementing. These decisions also speak of the place allocated in our plans to cooperation with the fraternal countries of socialism. These documents speak clearly of the resolve of the Soviet Union and Vietnam to struggle for firm peace throughout the world and on the continent of Asia and Southeast Asia.

Both our countries are resolute champions of the relaxation of international tension, of talks on the normalization of international relations and ending the arms race -- champions of a firm and just peace. We are in favor of the kind of talks which are held not to cover up preparations for war, but which have the aim of achieving specific agreements acceptable to both sides and which reduce the risk of military conflicts. We are ready in this to respect and take into account the legitimate interests of our partners just as we expect them to take into account our natural and legitimate interests. We are in favor of a peace which presupposes not diktat -- and the imposition by some states of their will on others -- not interference in the affairs of others, not threats, arbitrary sanctions and discrimination, but genuine equality of rights, strict respect for the independence of every state, and genuinely mutually advantageous cooperation between them. Such a policy is a threat to nobody; it corresponds to the interests of all peoples.

Our friendship is a noble affair and it relies upon a lasting, indestructible foundation. Like other Soviet Communists I consider it a duty and a matter of conscience to further the deepening of this friendship.

Once again I say a cordial thank you for the honor which has been bestowed upon me.

Brezhnev, Le Duan Meet

LD311858 Moscow TASS in English 1835 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 31 May, TASS -- The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev today had a meeting in the Kremlin with the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam Le Duan, who is resting in the Soviet Union.

In the course of their conversation Leonid Brezhnev and Le Duan discussed a number of questions connected with the further development and deepening of Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation. Mutual satisfaction was expressed at the successful course of fulfillment of earlier reached accords. Stressed at the same time was the expediency of a closer coordination of the economic development plans of the two countries, of raising the efficiency of economic cooperation and making fuller use of reserves in this important endeavour.

Some questions of the international situation were discussed during the meeting. Leonid Brezhnev and Le Duan expressed the ardent adherence of the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples to the cause of peace, independence and social progress of peoples, the striving of the USSR and the SRV to live in peace and goodneighbourhood with all countries, to develop mutually advantageous international cooperation. The policy of imperialism and reaction, the policy of the arms race, of whipping up conflict situations, of poisoning the political climate in the world is strongly condemned in the Soviet Union and Vietnam.

Special attention was given to the situation in Southeast Asia where tension still remains caused by the course of the imperialist circles and the forces that align themselves with them. Full support was expressed from the Soviet side for the efforts of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea directed at settling outstanding issues in the area by way of talks.

The Soviet Union, Leonid Brezhnev stressed, would like the speediest turning of Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability, this being in the interests not only of the peoples of this area but also of universal peace.

Le Duan spoke highly of the importance of the peace programme for the 1980's set forth by the 26th CPSU Congress and of the new foreign policy steps of the Soviet Union directed at improving the international situation, removing the war threat, scaling down the arms race and solving outstanding international problems by peaceful means. In this connection he stated support for the important proposals contained in Leonid Brezhnev's speech at the 19th Congress of the Komsomol.

The meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and Le Duan passed in an atmosphere of cordiality and full unanimity of views.

SRV MINISTER OF POWER INTERVIEWED IN PRAVDA

PM281025 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 24 May carries on page 4 a 1,000-word interview entitled "Vietnam's Power Industry" with Pham Kai, Vietnamese minister of power, conducted by PRAVDA correspondent in Hanoi M. Domogatskikh. The minister discusses the sector's achievements in 1981 -- the first year of Vietnam's Third 5-Year Plan -- described as "successful," with the state plan overfulfilled and production increased by 4.5 percent compared to the final year of the Second 5-Year Plan, and work in hand and plans to develop the sector in the years ahead, citing a number of different projects. The supply of electricity to the Vietnamese national economy is described as "still low" and attention is drawn to the need to commission new capacities in order to "radically alter" this state of affairs. Soviet collaboration and socialist competition are credited with contributing to the sector's successes.

TASS REPORTS POLISH COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SESSION

LD311152 Moscow TASS in English 1125 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] Warsaw, 31 May, TASS -- The Polish Council of Ministers has discussed at its session here questions of the political situation in the country. According to PAP agency, the Council of Ministers examined and adopted a draft programme of developing the agricultural and food complex through 1990. The programme provides for greater capital investment to develop agricultural production and food industry. Capital outlays for the needs of agriculture will amount in the current five-year period (1981-1985) to 30 percent of the overall capital investment. Conditions will be created to help invigorate the activity of state farms, cooperatives and private farms.

The Council of Ministers examined a report on the implementation of the national economic plan in 1981. It points out that industrial output went down compared with 1980. The government believes that the results of the country's economic activity in the past year hindered the process of overcoming the crisis in the economic area by one-two years.

A press conference in Warsaw has been addressed by Zbigniew Madej, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the Planning Commission at the Polish Council of Ministers. Describing the country's economic situation in the current year, he said that a certain improvement is observed in many branches of the national economy. The production of coal, sulphur, cement and some other products grows. Positive changes occur in agriculture as well. 185 million tons of coal will be produced this year.

Zbigniew Madej said that the situation is worse in mechanical engineering, chemical and some other industries whose production level dropped. The main cause of the drop is a shortage of imported raw and other materials. He pointed out that some political figures in the West follow a short-sighted policy when they hinder the export of Polish coal.

TASS CITES TRYBUNA LUDU ON BUJAK, KURON

LD281638 Moscow TASS in English 1630 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Warsaw, 28 May, TASS -- The Radio "Free Europe's" broadcast based on statements by the extremist "Solidarity" figures Kuron, Bujak and Romaszewski constituted fresh evidence of the gross interference by the subversive centers in the internal affairs of People's Poland, TRYBUNA LUDU writes.

It follows from the broadcast of that American radio station, the newspaper says, that Kuron tries to create the impression that the complex economic situation in the country is somehow linked to the martial law. He proposes his own "recipes" for getting out of that situation, brazenly calling for organizing a "massive resistance movement" and recommending more sophisticated methods of struggle against the people's power, designed to overthrow the existing social system in the country.

According to the Munich radio station, Bujak for his part rejects Kuron's "recommendations." He openly calls for an armed uprising by counter-revolution. It also follows from the Radio "Free Europe" programme that Romaszewski espouses a similar position advocating a "new victorious battle" and the establishment of a "new organizational structures."

These provocative appeals, TRYBUNA LUDU says, are easy to see through. We understand well the motives which guided the subversive Radio "Free Europe" in going on the air with the "concepts" of the extremist "Solidarity" figures aimed at organizing an underground resistance movement in Poland. This is a typical act of subversion and a case of interference in the internal affairs of others.

The extremist "Solidarity" figures tendentiously juggle with such notions as "power" and "society". They are touting a propaganda ploy which opposes power to the whole of the Polish people. These so-called "trade union figures", the newspaper says, regard all the problems of Poland exclusively from the viewpoint of their struggle with the authorities, and to be more precise, of their struggle for power.

They constantly advocate confrontation. Their slogans like the "general solution", the "gradual disintegration of the system" are nothing but an appeal to overthrow the existing power and to change the state system.

The glib utterances by the former "Solidarity" figures, broadcast by the subversive radio station, provide an additional indication as to the genuine objectives of counterrevolution. Blinded by their anti-Communist hatred, they have totally taken the side of their bosses who also boss the show in Radio "Free Europe", TRYBUNA LUDU says in conclusion.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON ROMANIAN OFFICIAL EXPULSIONS

PM271313 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 May 82 p 4

[TASS report: "RCP Central Committee Session"]

[Text] Bucharest, 24 May -- An RCP Central Committee session has been held here to discuss a number of organizational questions. AGERPRES reports that the RCP Central Committee relieved A. Spornic of membership of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee, C. Filipas of membership of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and of the deputy premiership of Romania, and M. Radoi of candidate membership of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee for serious shortcomings and violations committed in the spheres under their care and for lack of control and firmness in implementing party and state decisions.

RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee members C. Dascalescu, who has been elected Romanian prime minister, and L. Fazekas were relieved of their duties as secretaries of the RCP Central Committee. RCP Central Committee member G. Stoica was elected RCP Central Committee secretary.

AGERPRES notes that the Central Committee also examined the question of serious violations of the provisions of the law on foreign trade and financial discipline by N. Iosif, general director of the association of car building plants, and expelled him from the RCP Central Committee.

BULGARIAN, SOVIET TELEVISION CHAIRMEN MEET

AU291954 Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 29 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 29 May (BTA) -- A meeting between Mr Stefan Tikhchev, chairman of the Committee for Television and Radio and Mr Sergey Lapin, chairman of the State Committee for Broadcasting of the USSR was held in Moscow.

During the talks they stressed that the tasks outlined in the cooperation plan are being fulfilled successfully and that there are possibilities for the exchange of the broadcasts to be increased. The two chairmen discussed questions related to the extension and deepening of the two countries' ties between the radio and television.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF LIBYA'S JALLUD

Meets Tikhonov, Ustinov

LD271844 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab world 1730 GMT 27 May 82

[Excerpt] The Soviet Government today held a luncheon in honor of the Libyan leader 'Abd as-Salam Jallud. Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, spoke during the luncheon. He said that cooperation between the USSR and Libya is not directed against anyone. Both countries are unifying their efforts for peaceful purposes as there is no task as important as that of defending peace and preventing a nuclear catastrophe. Tikhonov affirmed solidarity with the Libyan people in their struggle against attempts by U.S. imperialism to prevent the Libyans from pursuing an independent line in their domestic and foreign policies.

USSR Minister of Defense Dimitriy Ustinov also met with 'Abd as-Salam Jallud today.

Commentary on Talks

LD281936 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab world 1530 GMT 28 May 82

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program, presented by Nikolay Grechkov]

[Text] On 27 May, Leonid Brezhnev received in the Kremlin 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, member of Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah revolutionary leadership, who is on a working visit to Moscow. The eminent guest handed Leonid Brezhnev a message from Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan Revolution, on issues concerning bilateral relations and also on a number of problems regarding the current international situation. During the cordial conversation views were exchanged on matters of common concern. It was stressed that both the Soviet Union and the Libyan Jamahiriyah are willing to expand and deepen bilateral cooperation in the interests of the Soviet and the Libyan peoples and also in the interest of consolidating world peace and security.

At the Kremlin luncheon given by Soviet Prime Minister Nikolay Tikhonov in honor of the Libyan guest, the common effort to promote fruitful cooperation of mutual benefit between the two countries was discussed. Nikolay Tikhonov pointed out that the Soviet Union sees (?firm) prospects for cooperation in the unity of aims of both countries in the anti-imperialist struggle and also in the noble cause of defending the peoples' freedom and independence. Nikolay Tikhonov pointed out that our cooperation with Libya in any field ultimately serves these same noble aims. We shall do our utmost in the future as well to further promote this cooperation.

It is common knowledge that the USSR and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah stand in the same front on the most important international issues, the best example of which is the Middle East problem. Both countries demand the complete liberation of all the Arab territory occupied by Israel and also the ensuring of the national legitimate interests of the Palestinian Arab people. They firmly oppose the Camp David policy which causes harm to the major interests of the Arab peoples and which hinders a real settlement in the Middle East.

Soviet-Libyan economic relations are also developing successfully. They cover the most important branches of the Libyan economy: the field of energy, including nuclear energy, the oil and gas industries, mining and agriculture. The Soviet Union also gives aid in consolidating the Socialist people's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah's defensive power. The consolidation of Soviet-Libyan relations is considered in the Soviet Union as an important element in the unification of the common front of the socialist countries and the Arab progressive countries in the struggle against imperialism, and for peace and social progress.

Jallud Departs

LD281612 Moscow TASS in English 1556 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 28 May, TASS -- Member of the revolutionary leadership of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah 'Abd as-Salam Jallud left Moscow today.

At the airport he was seen off by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Nikolay Tikhonov, and other officials.

'Abd as-Salam Jallud stayed in the capital of the USSR on a business visit. He had conversations with General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev; Nikolay Tikhonov; and member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Defense Minister of the USSR Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov.

Telegram From Aircraft

LD291520 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 29 May 82

[Text] 'Abd as-Salem Jallud, member of the revolutionary leadership of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, has sent a telegram to Comrade Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, from his aircraft. It expresses gratitude to the Soviet leaders and to the friendly Soviet people for the hospitality and cordiality shown to him during his stay in Moscow.

RESULTS OF ARKHIPOV VISIT TO SYRIA REPORTED

LD291720 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab world 1530 GMT 29 May 82

[Text] The friendly visit to Syria by a Soviet Government delegation has ended. The delegation was led by Ivan Arkhipov, USSR first deputy premier. Ivan Arkhipov met with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and other Syrian leaders. During the meetings a comprehensive discussion of the Middle East situation took place. The leader of the Soviet delegation confirmed the Soviet Union's firm support for the struggle waged by Syria against the intrigues of Israel and the United States against Arab countries. The Syrian president thanked the Soviet Union for its aid and firm support for the just cause of the Arabs. During the delegation's visit several agreements were signed in Damascus which provided for the continued development of mutually beneficial cooperation between Syria and the USSR. This cooperation helps Syria to solve many tasks of social and economic progress. Cooperation covers the most important sectors of the economy and includes the irrigation of vast areas of barren land by way of the water complex on the Euphrates, built with Soviet assistance; development of the national oil industry which now meets Syria's internal needs and even permits oil exports; and factories, power plants and railways. In other words, all that defines the picture of Syria today.

U.S. REACTION TO PLAN TO 'ACTIVATE' MIDEAST POLICY

LD282000 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab world 1530 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Speaking in Chicago, U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig announced that the U.S. administration intends to activate its Middle East policy. He said that it is the United States' time in the Middle East now. What does such activation mean in fact? The answer to this question in (?principle) lies in the fact that Haig made his statement immediately after Washington's decision to send (?75) F-16 aircraft -- the most modern fighter bomber -- to Israel. This indicates that White House strategists are bent on following the course of expanding the already huge assistance to the Israeli Zionist ruling circles. This will certainly lead to an escalation of Tel Aviv's aggressive policy and to an increase in its annexational ambitions.

Haig said that the United States intends to pay special attention to the Iraq-Iran war, Lebanon and the so-called Palestinian autonomy within the framework of the Camp David deal. Such statements could mean that Washington will impudently interfere in the affairs of the region, escalate regional disputes, and hinder by various means the just and real settlement of conflicts in the Middle East. The best proof of the negative consequences which U.S. policy can cause as far as the Arab countries are concerned is the Camp David experience. It is common knowledge that this deal has very much complicated the situation in the Middle East. Thus the United States effort to activate its Middle East policy, as Haig said, carries a fresh threat to the cause of peace and security in this highly explosive region.

PRAVDA COMMENTS ON SHARON'S U.S. VISIT

LD300650 Moscow TASS in English 0635 GMT 30 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 30 May, TASS -- The newspaper PRAVDA commenting on the visit to the USA by Israeli Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon, draws attention to the fact that "each time his appearance in the Pentagon results in the flywheel of U.S.-Israeli military cooperation starting picking up speed." It was precisely Sharon that during his latest arrival in Washington signed, together with U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, the "Memorandum on Mutual Understanding in the Field of Strategic Cooperation" on November 30, 1981, the newspaper recalls. The memorandum envisages full coordination of Tel Aviv's and Washington's militarist actions. Under the provisions of the document the sides undertook to give military aid to each other to ensure their forces' operations in the region, and to hold joint naval and air exercises. Then the Pentagon secures a right to use Israeli territory as a staging area, repair centre and a weapons storage site.

PRAVDA, pointing out that the implementation of the provisions of the memorandum "is in full progress," writes further: The Reagan administration has just notified Congress of an intention to sell 75 "F-16" figher bombers to Tel Aviv. An increase in U.S. annual military aid to Tel Aviv by 300 million dollars was announced in Washington earlier. By the end of April the Pentagon completed the construction of two near air bases in the Negev Desert for Israel. The bases have been described by the commander of the Israeli Air Force as the world's best military airfields.

"Such a speeded-up rate of militarist preparations, judging by everything, only encourages Washington's hegemonist ambitions and Tel Aviv's expansionist aspirations. Israeli aircraft intruded into Lebanon's air space and shot down two Syrian planes while Sharon was negotiating with his U.S. partners." As is known, the commentary says in conclusion, the memorandum on "strategic accord" envisages the setting up of a coordination council of the two countries' defense ministers. "Do the latest developments mean that the committee is already functioning in the Pentagon's interior?"

U.S. HOPES TO INCLUDE MOROCCO IN CAMP DAVID

LD281916 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab world 1530 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] On Thursday, in Washington the United States and Morocco signed an agreement which gives the United States the right to use air bases in Moroccan territory in case of an emergency situation in the Middle East and the Arabian Gulf region. The agreement is to last for 6 years. Washington has been trying for a long time, exploiting the Western Sahara problem, to obtain Rabat's agreement on military facilities in Morocco for the Pentagon for the transportation of the Rapid Deployment Force to hot spots in the Middle East. News agencies report that the Moroccan side, on its own initiative made one condition for signing this agreement: the non-use of Moroccan military air bases for operations against any Arab country or for support to Israel. But for this condition to be totally convincing is absolutely out of the question.

Everyone knows that the Rapid Deployment Forces are deployed in the first place for military interference in the affairs of the oil-producing Arabian gulf countries. There is yet another [word indistinct]. The U.S. press does not conceal the fact that the Reagan administration greatly hopes that signing the agreement with Morocco will enable it ultimately to drag Rabat into the orbit of its Middle East policy in accordance with the Camp David deal. All this is bound to make Arab public opinion vigilant.

SOVIET-IRANIAN BORDER COOPERATION PRAISED

NC291736 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 28 May 82

[Unattributed talk]

[Text] Every year the Soviet Union observes 26 May as Border Guards' Day. On this day 64 years ago the order for the formation of our country's border guards organization was issued under the great Lenin's signature.

Since then Soviet border guards have been guarding our country's borders. By carefully observing the Leninist principles of a peace-seeking policy, the Soviet Union is doing its best to turn our borders with other countries into borders of cooperation based on good-neighborliness.

A 2,500-kilometer border has been drawn between the Soviet Union and Iran. It passes through high mountains, dry fields, along rivers and through the Caspian Sea. We can still remember the spring of 1957 when the activities of the joint Soviet-Iranian committee led to the precise delineation of our two countries' borders, thus solving all problems over Soviet-Iranian border areas. Our peoples considered this event a step toward the expansion of good-neighborly relations between the Soviet Union and Iran. At that time PRAVDA wrote: The Soviet Union's good will on justly solving border issues by observing the principle of mutual benefit and the friendly atmosphere in which the talks were held once again manifests the Soviet Union's deep understanding of the Iranian people's national ideals.

Following the solution of the border issues, agreements were exchanged between our countries which helped further consolidate Soviet-Iranian relations. These agreements concerned commerce, transit and other fields. Our countries also started implementing projects which are of great importance to both Iran and the Soviet Union.

The construction of the Aras hydrotechnical complex on the banks of the Aras River, which flows along the two countries' border, once again proved that this border can justly be called a border of peace and mutually beneficial cooperation based on good-neighborliness. The Aras hydrotechnical installations were built through the joint efforts of Soviet and Iranian construction workers. For a long time now the main dam with two hydroelectric generators -- one on the Soviet side and the other on the Iranian side -- the diversionary dam, and the Mil-o-Moghan Dam have been an every-day sight for the inhabitants of the border. For some time now the builders of these hydroelectric installations have been working on other projects on other rivers, but cooperation between the two neighboring countries on the border river continues with Soviet and Iranian experts cooperating in the technical management of these installations.

The Soviet Union and Iran have also signed a transit agreement which allows each country to transport various commodities, irrespective of their origin, from the territory of the other and also grants reductions for Iranian and Soviet commodities that are transported by train from the Soviet Union to Iran. [sentence as heard] The volume of Iranian goods transiting Soviet territory has trebled since the 11 February revolution. The great volume of consignments passing across the Soviet and Iranian border, through the Iranian ports of Anzali and Nowshahr and carried by train on the border regions of Julfa and Astara is continuing.

Transportation relations between the Soviet Union and the Islamic Republic of Iran have greatly flourished during the recent period. Naturally, in addition to improving the work of Soviet and Iranian transportation officials, this also calls for the setting up of new facilities.

For the first time electrified locomotives have started operating on the Iranian railway. The first Iranian electrified railway which was built with the cooperation of Tekhnostroyeksport of the Soviet Union runs from the Julfa border post to the city of Tabriz. The commissioning of this electrified railway will help Iran greatly increase imports of necessary commodities from the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. In the future a railway bridge is to be built over the Astara-Chay border river. The two countries also intend to build a new railway in Mashhad and Sarakhs, which will link our countries in the Turkmenistan region.

The Soviet Union and Iran have vast opportunities to increase their multi-faceted and mutually beneficial cooperation, and it is hoped that the Soviet-Iranian border will always be a border of peace and good-neighborliness.

BREZHNEV PRESENTS AWARDS TO OFFICIALS IN KREMLIN

Scene on TV

LD311626 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 1300 GMT on 31 May in the Vremya program carries film reportage of today's presentation of awards by L.I. Brezhnev to various Soviet figures. The opening shot shows Brezhnev entering the presentation hall to applause from Shcherbitskiy, Kiselev, Aliyev, Arkhipov and other unidentified figures. Brezhnev, standing with Kuznetsov on his left, reads a statement on the awards presentation. Also on Brezhnev's left, seated at the conference table, can be seen Shcherbitskiy, Aliyev and other unidentified figures. On Brezhnev's right can be seen Georgadze, Shitikov and other unidentified figures.

Having concluded his address, Brezhnev presents awards to Shcherbitskiy, Kiselev, Aliyev and other figures, who each give a speech of thanks.

Brezhnev is seen standing throughout the ceremony. Occasionally he leans lightly on the table.

Speech, Awards, Replies

LD010027 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented motherland awards in the Kremlin today to party and administrative workers, scientists and military leaders. During the presentation of awards Leonid Ilich Brezhnev delivered a speech.

[Begin Brezhnev recording] Comrades: I have a pleasant duty to perform today, to present high motherland awards to some very esteemed and deserving comrades, to party and administrative workers, to scientists and military leaders.

Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, is awarded with Order of the October Revolution. This award has been conferred upon him for the major organizational and political work carried out in the mobilization of the republic's working people into producing a harvest of agricultural crops in last year's difficult weather conditions and procuring agricultural produce.

It should be stated frankly that over the past 3 years nature has, if one can put it like that, been testing the strength of communist and all toilers of the Ukraine. And they passed this test with honor. A lot of credit for this goes to the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and personally to Comrade Shcherbitskiy.

Soviet Belorussia achieved considerable success. Its people had the occasion to pass through the fire of the Great War and to raise the republic from nothing but ruins. But today the Communists of Belorussia who are staunch, industrious and modest warriors, lead the republic's working people in the selfless struggle for reliable and high indices in the work of industry and agriculture. In the difficult weather conditions of last year they ensured that the harvest was brought in and they fulfilled the plans and socialist obligations for the sale of grain crops, potatoes and other produce to the state. In this connection and for great organizational and political work, the Order of the October Revolution is conferred upon Tikhon Yakovlevich Kiselev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee.

For two 5-year-plan periods in succession Soviet Azerbaijan has been ensuring a steady growth in the output of all agricultural produce. Last year also the republic successfully completed its plans and socialist obligations for the sale of grain crops, cotton, grapes, vegetables and other produce to the state. On the front of the difficult struggle to raise agriculture and the other branches of the economy, the Communists of Azerbaijan and the republic's Communist Party Central Committee led by Geydar Aliyevich Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, are toiling in a combative spirit. The Order of the October Revolution is awarded to him today.

The lofty title of Hero of Socialist Labor goes to Vesevolod Serafimovich Murakhovskiy, first secretary of the Stavropolskiy Kraykom. Last year Stavropol grain-crop growers achieved remarkable results. They gave the motherland 2.4 million tons of grain crops as well as a lot of other agricultural produce.

Last year, this constituted a very substantial contribution to our food resources. I think the Stavropol farmers will continue to do well and go on increasing the rates of agricultural production.

For services to the Communist Party and to the Soviet state, the Order of Lenin is awarded to a group of party workers: Karen Seropovich Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee; Mukhamednazar Gapurovich Gapurov, first secretary of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan Central Committee; Aleksandr Vladimirovich Vlasov, first secretary of the Checheno-Igushskiy Obkom; Vladimir Kusmich Gusev, the first secretary of the Saratovskiy Obkom; and CPSU Central Committee department heads Leonid Mitrofanovich Zamyatin and Sergey Pavlovich Trapeznikov.

I have already had occasion to speak of the exceptionally great role played by the republic, kray and oblast party organizations, their party committees, and the senior officials of the party apparatus in fulfilling the tasks facing the country. Skilled and energetic party leadership is more important than ever before. The May Central Committee plenum that has just ended reminded us of that with new force. I hope the comrades who have received awards will continue to justify with honor the confidence of our Leninist party.

It would be difficult to overestimate the role of the supreme state organs in implementing the tasks of communist construction in our country. Work in those organs demands great experience, knowledge, organizational ability, party principle and initiative. Orders of Lenin are deservedly given today to: Ivan Vasiliyevich Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of USSR Council of Ministers; and Mikhail Profiryevich Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The Order of the October Revolution is awarded to Aleksey Pavlovich Shitikov, chairman of the Council of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The Order of Labor Red Banner goes to Ivan Yevteyevich Polyakov, chairman of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. I am glad to present the Order of Lenin to the prominent scientists and president of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences Nikolay Nikolayevich Blokhin. His award is for active participation in the development of medical science and public health and for extensive public work.

While occupying ourselves with the economy, science, education and other peaceful pursuits, we are compelled to keep our powder dry, as the saying goes, to tirelessly strengthen the defensive capability of the homeland. And, in presenting the Order of Lenin today to the merited Soviet military leader, Marshal of the Soviet Union Kirill Semenovich Moskalenko, I should like to stress again that our party and the Soviet state, our whole people value and love our glorious armed forces, seeing in them the reliable and valiant defenders of the peaceful toil and happiness of Soviet people.

Allow me, dear comrades, to congratulate each of you most cordially on the high assessment of your labors for the good of the homeland. I sincerely wish you great new successes, good health and happiness.

The party Central Committee is sure that you will continue to invest maximum efforts for the successful fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th party congress, and for the strengthening of the economic and defense might of our socialist state.

Now allow me to present the awards. [applause]

Comrade Scherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, is presented the Order of the October Revolution.

[Shcherbitskiy] Thank you, dear Leonid Ilich. Esteemed comrades, allow me to express my most profound and cordial gratitude to our party's Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and to you personally, dear Leonid Ilich, for the high assessment of our work in the very complex weather conditions which you mentioned.

The Ukraine's Communists and all its working people will do all in their power and will devote all their strength to resolve in the best possible and speediest way the tasks that were posed at the CPSU Central Committee's May plenum. Thank you very much.

[Brezhnev] You are welcome. [applause] [end recording]

The Order of the October Revolution was presented to Comrade Kiselev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary.

[Begin Kiselev recording] Dear Leonid Ilich! I am infinitely grateful to you, the Politburo, and the Supreme Soviet Presidium for the very high assessment of the work done by the republican Communist Party, the working people, and by me personally. Receiving the award from you personally is not just a great honor but a great responsibility, an obligation to work better and more efficiently. I assure you that we shall do our utmost to fulfill the May plenum decisions and the tasks which you have posed. Thank you. [end recording]

The Order of the October Revolution was also presented to Comrade Aliyev, CPSU Central Committee first secretary.

[Begin Aliyev recording] Thank you very much. I wish you long life, health and happiness in the leadership of our party and state. [end recording]

The Order of Lenin and golden hammer and sickle medal of Hero of Socialist Labor were presented to Comrade Murakhovskiy, Stavropol party kraykom first secretary.

[Begin Brezhnev recording] I congratulate you. [end recording]

Orders of Lenin were presented to Comrade Demirchyan, Armenian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, and Comrade Gapurov, Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee first secretary.

[Begin Gapurov recording] Thank you, thank you very much. [end recording]

Comrade Vlasov, Checheno-Ingushakaya ASSR party obkom first secretary. [no specific type of medal as heard]

[Begin Vlasov recording] Thank you. [end recording]

Comrade Gusev, Saratovskaya, Oblast party obkom first secretary.

[Begin Gusev recording] Thank you, Leonid Ilich. [end recording]

Comrades Zamyatin and Trapeznikov, CPSU Central Committee department heads; Comrade Arkhipov, USSR Council of Ministers first deputy chairman; and Comrade Georgadze. USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium secretary. [no specific type of medal as heard]

The Order of the October Revolution was presented to Comrade Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet; the Order of the labor Red Banner to Comrade Polyakov, Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman; the Order of Lenin was presented to Academician Blokhin, USSR Academy of Medical Sciences president.

[Begin recording] [Brezhnev] I congratulate you.

[Blokhin] Dear Leonid Ilich: Those engaged in the field of medical science are inspired by the invariable concern of the party and the government for the people, for their health and wellbeing, and this is testified by the literally grandiose Food Program just adopted by the party Central Committee plenum. I should like to say that we are also inspired by the consistent and steadfast struggle for peace, for averting a nuclear catastrophe -- that is, by the preventive idea [profilakticheskaya ideya] of preserving the life of people on earth. It is a great honor to receive this award from you. Many thanks.

[Brezhnev] You are welcome. [end recording]

The Order of Lenin was also presented to Moskalenko, Marshal of the Soviet Union.

[Begin Moskalenko recording] Thank you, Leonid Ilich. [end recording]

The speeches by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and the recipients were listened to with great attention and greeted with applause.

Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Aleksandrov, aide to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Lukyanov, chief of the Secretariat of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and other comrades present at the ceremony congratulated the recipients and wished them continued fruitful work for the building of a communist society in our country and for the sake of world peace.

BREZHNEV ADDRESSES SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM

Scene on TV

LD311628 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 1300 GMT on 31 May in the Vremya program carries a recorded report of the Brezhnev speech at today's USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium session. Brezhnev is seen delivering the speech in its entirety with the camera providing mainly medium-range shots of him seated at the head of a conference table flanked by figures attending the session. During the speech the camera occasionally intercuts briefly to show the other figures. On Brezhnev's left can be seen Shcherbitskiy, Aliyev, Kapitonov and other unidentified figures. On his right can be seen Kuznetsov, Grishin, Romanov, Kiselev, Georgadze and other unidentified figures.

Speech, Proceedings

LD312132 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] A USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium session was held in the Kremlin today under the chairmanship of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev spoke at the session.

[Begin Brezhnev recording] The first three items on the agenda are connected with fulfillment of the decisions of the Central Committee's May plenum.

The Food Program adopted by the plenum links into a single whole agriculture and all the branches servicing it. They are faced with the task of ensuring uninterrupted, stable supplies of high quality food to the Soviet people.

To attain this goal, great funds and efforts by thousands of labor collectives, economic executives, scientists and other specialists are mobilized.

It is natural that particular emphasis at the plenary meeting of the party's Central Committee was laid on the tasks of the Communists, of the party organizations. But it is clear that realization of the economic strategy of development of society presupposes participation of all links of the Soviet political system. Among them, the state, its organs, and, above all, certainly the soviets, take priority. It can be stated without exaggeration that they are to bear a very big share of work in putting into life the program planned by the party.

And this is natural. It is soviets, in accordance with the Constitution, which embody unity of territorial and industrial management. On the other hand, the soviets are responsible both for the development of production and for higher quality of services for the people. The more mature our socialist society becomes, the better and more comprehensively should all these problems be resolved.

Councils of agroindustrial associations, as was plannned by the plenary meeting, will become the main link of management of agriculture and other branches of the agroindustrial complex. The councils will be formed at sessions of rayon, oblast and kray soviets and the supreme soviets of the autonomous republics. The soviets of people's deputies are to direct and control day-to-day activities of these organs. And this means that the responsibility of the soviets at all levels is being greatly enhanced and the range of tasks facing them is broadening. In this connection it is necessary to introduce some changes into the legislation on the competence and powers of the local government bodies, and to gear this legislation to present requirements.

The efforts of the soviets now should be mainly directed at ensuring a boost in agricultural production, at raising the level of work of every kolkhoz and sovkhoz in implementing the planned assignments.

Control over construction and timely launching into operation of agroindustrial complex enterprises demands great attention. Aid in developing personal auxiliary small holdings, garden-growing collectives, auxiliary farms of plants and factories is an important matter showing much promise.

The soviets are designed to erect a strong obstacle to any losses -- waste of farmland, fertilizers, herbicides, spoiling of obtained produce. Scientists believe that ensuring necessary preservation of grain and vegetables during the harvesting, transportation and processing is tantamount to a nearly 20-percent extra crop. And here much, very much can be done by the soviets, their standing commissions, deputy posts, people's controllers, our public.

Today, as never before, a gap between growth of production and social development cannot be allowed.

We outlined a great program of restructuring the countryside, building housing, roads, schools, hospitals, kindergartens and shops. There is no need to prove that the key role in its implementation should be played by the local soviets. I think that growth of productivity of agricultural labor should become the chief index of the efficiency of their work.

Concern for the cadres of agriculture, inducing them to stay in the rural areas, and enhancing the role and responsibility of specialists is an integral part of the realization of the Food Program. Decisions adopted by the party Central Committee's plenary meeting raise the importance of the material incentives of conscientious work in the agrarian sector of our economy. At the same time we do not forget the growing importance of moral encouragement to good workers. With this aim in view, it is proposed to approve the decree on instituting the honorary title of Merited Worker in USSR Agriculture. I believe that this will be pleasing. [voices in the hall: "yes, yes, pleasing."]

It will be conferred for great contributions to developing production of workers of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural organizations who work in agriculture not less than 20 years.

The experience of the foremost men in emulation, the initiative of the Soviet people, their sense of concern for the interests of society and public property are our great accomplishment. An important condition of their development is observance of the principles of kolkhoz democracy, kolkhoz statutes, rise in the activity of labor collectives of sovkhozes and other enterprises, cultivation of truly socialist culture of producing and consumption among the working people. The role of the soviets, their contribution to the common cause of communist construction should be felt even more in each of these directions.

Therefore it would seem to be correct if, in addition to the relevant decrees, we adopt a decision today which would define they key directions of the economic, organizational and educative work of the soviets in the realization of the Central Committee's May plenum decisions. Comrades, you have the drafts. What are your views of these drafts? [Several voices: "They should be adopted, they should be adopted."]

There are proposals to accept them. Please vote. Those in favor should raise their hands. Now lower them. The decision and the decrees are confirmed unanimously. [end recording]

At the session the work of the soviets of people's deputies of the Lithuanian and Tadzhik Soviet Socialist Republics connected with the preparations for the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR was also considered. Reports on this matter were delivered by Comrade Barkauskas, Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman and Comrade Kholov, Tadzhik Soviet Socialist Republic Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman.

The results of the exchange of views which took place were summed up by Leonid Brezhnev: [read by announcer]

I think, comrade, that we are doing right, he said, in striving to meet the jubilee of our multinational state with practical successes in economic construction, in raising the well-being and culture of the Soviet people. That is how Lenin taught us. He saw in socialist internationalism a source of the strength of the new society, a means of rallying millions of working people in the struggle for socialism and communism. In the declaration on the forming of the USSR adopted 60 years ago, it was particularly stressed that the very structure of Soviet power, internationalist in its class nature, impels the working masses onto the path of unification in one socialist family.

The reports which we have heard today show once again what immense possibilities the Soviet system has to unite and bring together socialist nations. The constitution of mature socialism opens even greater horizons for such a trend in the work of the soviets. For this reason the experience of the Lithuanian and Tadzhik soviets which, in greeting the 60th anniversary of the USSR and preparing for the coming elections, are implementing a whole system of measures for the patriotic education of the working people, for putting into practice the principles of internationalism in every collective and in the daily life and work of the people, deserves approval.

Here, of course, there are also some phenomena which must be persistently combatted in our defense of Leninist party positions and assertion of our socialist way of life. The fraternal unity of working people of all nationalities does not come by itself. Its strengthening and development requires great, meticulous work. Figuratively speaking, the life-giving warmth from the heath of the friendship of our peoples must be supported constantly and solicitously, and this friendship manifests itself, as it must, above all in tangible matters, in the concern of each nation for the interests of the whole people [obshchonarodnyye interesy] and in the concern of the whole people for the flowering of each nation. This is the essence of the nationalities policy of our party and of Soviet power at its present stage.

[Begin recording] [Brezhnev] I believe that these main ideas have been sufficiently fully reflected in the draft decision which is in your possession and this draft decision could be adopted. Anyone against it?

[Unidentified voices in the hall] No, no.

[Brezhnev] It is adopted. [end recording]

Then the Presidium session considered information from the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium about practical aspects of the work of soviets of people's deputies of the republic connected with conferring the medal Veteran of Labor upon workers. In the decision on this question, it was recommended to the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium that it take additional measures to perfect the practice of conferring this medal.

At the Presidium session other questions of the life of the state were considered. In the discussion of the questions on the agenda, CPSU Central Committee Politburo members Grishin, Romanov and Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate members Kiselev and Kuznetsov [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1100 GMT on 31 May, reporting on the proceedings at the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium session, mentions candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo Aliyev, Kiselev and Kuznetsov], CPSU Central Committee Secretary Kapitonov; deputy chairmen, a secretary, and members of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and those in charge of a number of USSR ministries, state committees, and departments took part.

COMPARISON OF BREZHNEV REPORT ON FOOD PROGRAM

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 25 May carries on pages 1 and 2 Leonid Brezhnev's 24 May CPSU Central Committee plenum report "On the USSR Food Program for the Period Through 1990 and Measures To Be Implemented." Comparison with the Moscow TASS English version published in the 25 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, starting on page R 2, reveals the following variations:

Page R 5, first paragraph, line three reads in PRAVDA: ...correspond to essential production costs.

Page R 7, first paragraph, line five reads in PRAVDA: Party, soviet and economic bodies....

Page R 11 fourth paragraph, line three reads in PRAVDA: Apart from the services they provide, the results of agricultural production and the output....

Same page, sixth paragraph, last sentence reads in PRAVDA: And it is obligatory that this task is accomplished.

PARTY-GOVERNMENT DECISION ON RURAL FACILITIES

LD301328 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0440 GMT 30 May 82

["Summary" of the decision on measures to further improve the housing, municipal, consumer and sociocultural conditions in the life of the rural population adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers]

[Text] In the Central Committee of the CPSU and USSR Council of Ministers.

A decision on measures to further improve the housing, municipal, consumer and sociocultural conditions of the life of the rural population was approved by the CPSU Central Committee plenum of 24 May.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers noted that since the CPSU Central Committee plenum held in March, 1965, major measures have been implemented in our country to solve rural social problems and to reconstruct rural populated areas.

In the last decade alone, 294 million square meters of housing have been commissioned. Yet the measures being implemented in this area are still insufficient. Quotas for the commissioning of housing and municipal, cultural and service buildings are not being completely fulfilled. There are shortcomings in cultural, domestic, medical and shopping services for the rural population. The network of internal farm roads is in need of further development.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers regard measures for the social transformation of rural areas as an integral part of the Food Program. Implementation of these measures demands a considerable improvement in the organization and an increase in the volume of housing, municipal, cultural, service and road construction in rural areas.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have instructed the central committees of the communist parties of the union republics, kraykoms and obkoms, the councils of ministers of the union and autonomous republics, krayispolkoms, oblispolkoms and central ministries and departments to implement in 1982-1990 a complex of measures for the socio-economic development of the countryside.

The decision defines appropriate quotas for building and commissioning on kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises and organizations a total of 176 million square meters of housing, including 51 million square meters financed by the population and the housing cooperatives in the 11th 5-Year Plan. The volume of housing construction in rural areas is to be increased by 15-18 percent. In the current 5-Year Plan, general education schools for 2,315,000 pupils are to be built as well as preschool institutions for 1,182,000 children and clubs and Houses of Culture to hold 1,365,000 people. In the 12th 5-Year Plan, school building will increase by 14-17 percent, buiding of preschool institutions by 150 percent and clubs and Houses of Culture by 170 percent.

The development of road building in rural areas will be accelerated. In the 11th 5-year period, 54,000 km of roads for general use linking the central areas on farms with rayon centers will be built, and 57,000 km of hard-surface internal farm raods. In the 12th 5-year period, it is intended to increase the volume of this road construction 1.4 times and 1.6 times respectively.

Further development of the network of rural vocational and technical colleges and medical treatment and prophylactic institutions is planned. Quotas have also been set for the building and commissioning of heating and gas networks, water mains and other installations.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have made it incumbent upon the USSR Gosplan in conjunction with the councils of ministers of the union republics to determine for construction ministries and other ministries and departments for 1983-1990 the volume of work for constructing installations in rural areas in order to ensure by 1990 at kolkhozes and sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises and organizations the fulfillment by the contract method of construction and assembly work, not counting land improvement construction, of about 75-80 percent of the limit fixed for them. The USSR Ministry of Rural Construction has to implement measures to develop the material-technical base of subordinate construction and assembly organizations in order to ensure by the end of 1990 that construction work on installations in the countryside is fulfilled to the extent of up to R7 billion. The councils of ministers of union republics and USSR ministries and departments, in drawing up 5-year and annual plans for capital construction, have to provide for the use on average of 15 percent of the capacities of urban construction combines in constructing houses, schools and preschool establishments on kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

The USSR Gosstroy and the councils of ministers of union republics are obliged in 1982-1985 to ensure that plans now lacking are drawn up and necessary adjustments made to existing plans for the development of administrative areas and that plans are drawn up for the development of settlements, sovkhozes and kolkhozes. They have to ensure that new norms are drawn up and that the necessary adjustments are made to existing construction norms and existing standard designs for public buildings and residential houses for state, cooperative and individual construction in rural areas and for various types of farm buildings and residential houses. They must also ensure the drawing up of norms for proportional capital investments for the construction of houses and communal service installations on kolkhozes and sovkhozes with consideration for an expanded development of populated centers with houses with their own plots of ground, an improved layout of apartments and an enhanced level of their engineering arrangements.

The USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry and the councils of ministers of the union republics have to ensure that in 1982-1984 general development schemes are drawn up for internal roads at kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises.

The USSR Ministry of Health and the councils of ministers of union republics must complete by 1985 the organization of a medical first-aid service in rural areas.

The councils of ministers of union republics and the USSR Ministry of Communications have to complete during the 12th 5-Year Plan the provision of telephones to all medical treatment and prophylactic establishments and the equipping of medical first-aid and emergency-aid stations and departments in rural areas with radio communication facilities.

The councils of ministers of union and autonomous republics and kray and oblast executive committees are obliged to draw up and implement in the years 1983-1990 measures to further expand and improve consumer services for the rural population.

The councils of ministers of union republics must allocate to interkolkhoz sanatoriums, rest homes, boarding houses and Pioneer camps technological, refrigeration, medical and other equipment and also the furniture, crockery, soft and hard inventory items and specialized motor transportation in accordance with the norms laid down for trade union sanatorium and resort establishments.

The USSR Ministry of Communications, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Industry and the councils of ministers of union republics are obliged to ensure in 1983-1990 the construction in rural localities of telephone networks for general use and also at kolkhozes and sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises and organizations of production and internal telephone communications to a total of 3.3 million subscribers, including 1.8 million subscribers in 1986-1990.

The decision provides for the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Conservancy and the ministries of land reclamation and water conservancy of union republics from 1983, within the zone of their activities, with carrying out the functions of customer and general contractor in planning and constructing group water mains for the rural areas together with settlement of internal distribution networks at kolkhozes and sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises and organizations.

It is proposed that the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Conservancy, the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Agricultural Machinery and the councils of ministers of union republics draw up and implement the necessary organizational and technical measures to develop the production base of specialized organizations carrying out the overhauling and technical servicing of agricultural water-supply installations.

The councils of ministers of union republics and Tsentrosoyuz are entrusted with making provision in the draft plans for 1983-1990 for a further development of retail trade turnover in rural areas and an expansion in rural localities of the network of modern shops, trade centers, public catering enterprises and bakeries. It is proposed that the USSR Ministry of Trade allocate goods for sale to the rural population in a volume and range to ensure that demands for them are more fully satisfied.

There are provisions to ensure further improvement of cultural services for the rural population, development of the network of rural club establishments, libraries and sports installations, strengthening them with qualified cadres and allocations of the necessary material-technical resources.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers deem it necessary to extend a number of benefits to teachers, club and other staff and specialists in order to strengthen this in the countryside.

There is approval for the initiative of the All-Union Leninist Komsomol Central Committee annually to send to work in rural and land improvement construction 30,000-35,000 young lads and girls on a public call-up basis [po obshchestvennomu prizyvu] and 250,000 persons within the composition of the student building detachments, including to dispatch to the farms of the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone respectively 25,000 and 120,000 persons.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have stressed that the social restructuring of the rural areas is a key task for the whole state and the whole people and expressed confidence that party, administrative and agricultural organs, the trade union and Komsomol organizations and the workers of agriculture, construction organizations and industrial enterprises will do everything possible to fulfill this task.

DECISIONS ON SOVKHOZES, KOLKHOZES, INCENTIVES

LD290908 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0045 GMT 29 May 82

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted decisions on further reinforcing kolkhozes and sovkhozes with senior personnel and specialists and increasing their role and responsibility in the development of agricultural production, and on measures to increase the material incentive for agricultural workers to increase production of produce and to raise its quality. The decisions were confirmed by the CPSU Central Committee plenum which took place on 24 May.

Here is a summary of these decisions:

On Further Reinforcing Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes With Senior Personnel and Specialists and Increasing Their Role and Responsibility in the Development of Agricultural Production

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have noted that the senior personnel and specialists of kolkhozes and sovkhozes are making a big contribution to the implementation of the party's contemporary agrarian policy and to the practical fulfillment of the tasks involved in providing the country with reliable supplies of foodstuffs and agricultural raw materials.

There are still, however, quite a few managers and specialists who are slow in reorganizing their work, who are not doing enough to mobilize internal reserves and possibilities, who manage farms in old-fashioned ways and with obsolete methods, and who are satisfied with what has been achieved. Some local party, administration and agricultural bodies permit serious shortcomings and omissions in the selection, deployment and training of senior personnel and specialists on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Instead of carefully training, looking after and educating personnel, increasing their authority and giving them concrete assistance, they allow petty-minded interference and impose various unfounded recommendations. The role of specialists as organizers and technologists of production is not infrequently belittled and their right to decide matters which come directly within their competence is infringed.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have made it incumbent upon the central committees of the communist parties of the union republics, kraykoms, obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, the councils of ministers of union and autonomous republics, krayispolkoms, oblispolkoms and rayispolkoms and agricultural bodies to improve decisively their work in reinforcing kolkhozes and sovkhozes with highly qualified, ideologicallly mature senior personnel and specialists who are really capable of ensuring complete fulfillment of the new, large-scale tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress concerning intensifying in every way and increasing the efficiency of agriculture and implementing the country's food program; to concentrate the efforts of managers and specialists on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and of all agricultural workers on improving the use of land, fixed assets, mineral fertilizers, fodder and other resources, perfecting the organization of production and increasing labor productivity as the decisive conditions for achieving the high rates of increase in production of agricultural produce mapped out for the 11th 5-Year Plan period and subsequent years; to pay particular attention to increasing the authority of managers and specialists on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and their role in managing production, and to put an end to the practice of unfounded redistributions of workers.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have approved the initiative of specialists who have expressed the desire to transfer from management bodies and organizations servicing agriculture to direct practical work on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and consider that this initiative will meet with support among agricultural specialists working in the management apparatus and in organizations servicing agriculture and also in other branches of the national economy. A number of privileges have been established for persons who have transferred to work on farms in the capacity of farm managers or specialists or leaders of detachments at the middle level of production.

For the purpose of providing more fully various types of engineers, veterinary surgeons and bookkeepers for kolkhozes and sovkhozes and for other agricultural enterprises the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education have been commissioned to expand their training, above all in educational establishments situated in the Non-Chernozem Zone and in the Central-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR and in the regions of Siberia, north Kazakhstan and the far east. The admission of graduates of general schools and members of apprentice production teams who have not completed a year's work to the preparatory departments of agricultural higher educational establishments, on the recommendation of kolkhozes and sovkhozes, is permitted. It is recommended that the sending of rural youth for study at higher and secondary specialized educational establishments with a grant being paid from farm funds be more widely practised.

The decision also defines measures for consolidating managers and specialists, for retraining them and for raising their qualifications.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers has expressed firm confidence that party, administrative, trade union, Komsomol and economic bodies will take all the necessary measures in order to reinforce further kolkhozes and sovkhozes with highly qualified senior personnel and specialists and will direct their energy, knowledge and experience toward fulfilling the tasks which agriculture and other inudstries of the agroindustrial complex were set by the 26th CPSU Congress concerning providing the country with reliable supplies of foodstuffs and agricultural raw materials.

On Measures To Increase the Material Incentive for Agricultural Workers To Increase Production of Produce and To Raise Its Quality

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have deemed it necessary to implement measures aimed at increasing the material incentive for agricultural workers to increase production of produce and to raise its quality.

The decision envisages the introduction everywhere into agricultural production of the collective contract, which ensures higher work indices, saves resources, expands the practice of payment in kind, and encourages an increase in the profitability of production.

In respect of work teams and links working according to the collective contract, directors of sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises are granted the right to establish, for a period of up to 5 years, stable rates and a scale of supplementary payments for produce obtained based on the planned-rate wage fund increased to 150 percent, dependent on the level of yield of agricultural crops and the productivity of cattle and poultry.

In the matter of work teams and links paid according to the piece-rate-plus-bonus system it is permitted to establish stable rates for crop production produce in conformity with that previously envisaged for workers engaged in animal husbandry. Managers of sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises are permitted to merge funds under the existing wage regulations, including additional payment for produce and high-quality work and also bonuses for workers' wages, according to progressively rising rates. Directors of sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises are given the right to pay out increments to wage rates and salaries to workers, engineering and technical staff and office workers, in agreement with trade union committees, from the savings obtained against the established norm or planned wage fund.

Directors of sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises are permitted, in addition to the existing procedure, to make free issues of grain to work teams and links engaged in growing grain crops, on a scale up to 15 percent of the above-plan gross harvest per team or link; to issue 1.5 kg of grain per fulfilled norm to farm workers and citizens brought in for the harvest and taking an active part in agricultural work; to issue, by way of wages to farm workers and to citizens taking an active part in the growing and harvesting of potatoes, vegetables, fruit, berries, grapes, cucurbit and fodder crops, produce on a scale of up to 150 percent of the planned and, at the discretion of the farm manager, on a scale of not more than 30 percent of the above-plan gross harvest of that produce.

Kolkhozes are recommended to apply the material incentive measures envisaged in this decision in respect to kolkhoz workers.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers and the AUCCTU have adopted a decision on additional measures to consolidate workers engaged in animal husbandry on kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises. The decision was confirmed by the CPSU Central Committee plenum which took place on 24 May.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers and the AUCCTU have deemed it necessary to extend to workers on sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises engaged in animal husbandry the procedure and conditions for paying wage increments for an uninterrupted period of work on the given farm as laid down for tractor drivers and machinery operators of the relevant zone, and for granting additional leave as envisaged for tractor drivers and machinery operators of the relevant zone. The period of work required for the right to additional leave for an uninterrupted period of work is calculated according to the period of work beginning on 1 January 1981. The introduction of the wage increments for an uninterrupted period of work and of the additional leave will be implemented in stages in various parts of the country during the 5-year plan period.

Kolkhozes are recommended to apply the measures for consolidating animal husbandry staff envisaged in this decision.

DECISIONS ON AGROINDUSTRIAL COMPLEX MANAGEMENT

LD280730 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0045 GMT 28 May 82

["Summary" of decisions adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers and confirmed by the 24th CPSU Central Committee plenum in May on improving the management of agriculture and other industries of the agroindustrial complex and on measures to perfect the economic mechanism and to strengthen the economy of kolkhozes and sovkhozes]"

[Text] On Improving the Mangement of Agriculture and Other Industries of the Agroindustrial Complex.

The decision notes that since the March 1965 CPSU Central Committee plenum which laid the foundation for contemporary agrarian policy, enormous work has been done in the country for the further upsurge of agriculture and other industries of the agroindustrial complex and for an increase in the growth of production of foodstuffs.

With the industrialization of agricultural production and the development of specialization there has arisen in the countryside an extensive network of enterprises and organizations engaged in supplying collective and state farms with material resources, repairing and servicing equipment, applying fertilizers, carrying out land improvement work, construction. and transporting, storing and processing produce.

The decision notes shortcomings in the management of agriculture and other industries of the agroindustrial complex. The management system which has come about has proved to be unnecessarily cumbersome and disconnected, and there has been an unwarranted growth in the numerical strength of the management apparatus. The necessary combination of the industrial and territorial principles of managment is not being ensured everywhere. A considerable proportion of farms are under the authority of oblast, republican and interrayon bodies and numerous trusts and associations. The rayon level [of management] has been weakened.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have deemed it expedient, for the purpose of creating conditions for the successful fulfillment of the food program, to implement at the center and at the local level a system of measures to further improve the management of agriculture and other industries of the agroindustrial complex. It has been deemed necessary to form the appropriate bodies of management.

In the rayon it is planned to create the rayon agroindustrial association. It comprises kolkhozes and sovkhozes, interfarm formations and other agriculture enterprises, and also enterprises and organizations servicing them and connected with agricultural production and the processing of produce.

It has been decided that the supreme body of management of the rayon agroindustrial association is the council of the association, formed by the rayon soviet of people's deputies. The council includes the chief of the rayon agriculture administration, the chairman of the council of the association, kolkhoz chairman and sovkhoz directors, and also heads of enterprises and organizations of other industries of the agroindustrial complex, according to the decision of the rayon soviet of people's deputies.

In the oblast, kray and autonomous republic, the oblast, kray and Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic [ASSR] agroindustrial associations are being created. The association comprises oblast, kray and ASSR organizations of the agroindustrial complex and enterprises subordinate to them.

The supreme body of management of the agroindustrial association of the oblast, kray and ASSR is the council formed by the oblast or kray soviet of people's deputies or by the supreme soviet of the autonomous republic. The council includes heads of oblast, kray and ASSR organizations of the agroindustrial complex and other officials according to the decision of the oblast or kray soviet of people's deputies or the supreme soviet of the autonomous republic.

In the union republic a commission of the presidium of the council of ministers of the union republic is being created, or, at the discretion of the council of ministers of the union republic, another body to deal with matters concerning the agro industrial complex. The commission or body includes ministers and heads of departments belonging to the agroindustrial complex and other officials approved by the council of ministers of the republic.

In the USSR Council of Ministers a commission of the Presidium of the USSR Council of Ministers on matters concerning the agroindustrial complex is being created. The commission includes heads of central ministries and departments concerned with the agroindustrial complex and other officials according to the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers. The chairman of the commission on the Presidium of the USSR Council of Ministers on matters concerning the agroindustrial complex is a deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The USSR Ministry of Agriculture has been commissioned, by agreement with the USSR State Planning Committee, the USSR Ministry of Justice, the USSR Ministry of Finance and the councils of ministers of the union republics, to submit to the USSR Council of Ministers draft standard regulations for agroindustrial associations in rayons, oblasts, krays and autonomous republics.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the USSR Council of Ministers have made it incumbent on the central committees of the communist parties and the councils of ministers of the union republics, kraykoms, obkoms, and raykoms, the councils of ministers of autonomous republics and krayispolkoms, oblisopolkoms and raispolkoms to take the necessary measures to staff the ASSR, kray, oblast and rayon agroindustrial associations with highly qualified cadres.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers expressed firm confidence that party, administrative and economic bodies, on the basis of perfecting the management of agriculture and other industries of the agroindustrial complex, will achieve a further increase in the production of agricultural produce, which will make it possible successfully to fulfill the USSR Food Program and to ensure the fullest satisfaction of Soviet people's requirement for food products.

On Measures to Perfect the Economic Mechanism and to Strengthen the Economy of Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of MInisters have deemed it necessary to implement a system of measures aimed at strengthening financial autonomy in kolkhozes and sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises and at reinforcing their material incentive to increase production and to improve the quality of produce.

From 1 January 1983 it is planned to raise purchase prices for cattle, pigs, sheep, milk, grin, sugar beets, potatoes vegetables and other agricultural produce and to introduce increases in purchase prices for produce sold to the state by kolkhozes and sovkhozes of low profitability or those which operate at a loss to the overall value of R16 billion per year.

To improve the financial position, it has been decided to write off debts of collective farms of low profitability or which operate at a loss on previously deferred USSR State Bank loans due for repayment in 1982-83 and on unrepaid USSR State Bank loans to the overall value of R9.7 billion, and also to defer for 10 years, with repayment beginning in 1991, unrepaid debts on USSR State Bank loans to the overall value of R11.08 billion.

The USSR State Planning Committee, together with the USSR Ministry of Finance, the USSR State Committee on Prices, the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, the USSR Ministry of Justice and the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, has been commissioned to draw up draft **narrative** statements on perfection of the economic relationship between agriculture and the other branches of the national economy for the purpose of ensuring stable economic conditions for expanded reproduction of kolkhozes and sovkhozes and for the introduction of the necessary changes to the existing system of planning and utilization of profits of enterprises and organizations servicing agriculture and their relationship to the budget.

At the same time, there is to be envisaged an increase in the material responsibility of enterprises and organizations of the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture [Goskomselkhoztekhnika], the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the USSR Ministry of Procurement, the All-Union Scientific Production Association for Agrochemical Services to Agriculture [Soyuzselkhozkhimiya] and other enterprises and organizations in the sphere of service, for the quality and time taken to carry out work and render services, a reinforcement of the incentive for enterprises and organizations servicing kolkhozes and sovkhozes to achieve high final results in the production of agricultural produce and of the products into which it is processed, to deliver the produce to the consumers in good time, and to increase kolkhoz and sovkhoz economic efficiency of production.

For the purpose of increasing responsibility for fuller utilization of the agricultural produce which has been grown and the improvement of its storage, processing and delivery to the consumers, procurement organizations are obliged to complete in the 12th 5-Year Plan period the transition to receiving [the produce] directly on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes and to the removal of cattle, poultry, milk, potatoes, vegetables, fruit, berries and grapes from the farms by the procurement authorities' transport.

It has been decided that from 1983 the procurement plan fulfillment indicator is one of the basic indicators in assessing the activity of procurement enterprises and organizations. It has been deemed expedient to have an interindustry inspection of quality of agricultural produce and the products into which it is processed.

The central committees of the communist parties and the councils of ministers of the union republics, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, kraykoms, obkoms and raykoms, the councils of ministers of autonomous republics and krayispolkoms, oblispolkoms and rayispolkoms have been commissioned to examine the question of the economic and financial condition of kolkhozes and sovkhozes and to implement measures aimed at ensuring a growth in production of agricultural produce, an increase in labor productivity, a reduction in nonproductive expenditure and a lowering of the cost price of produce, and also an increase in the profitability of agricultural production for more efficient utilization of budget allocations and USSR State Bank credits.

FURTHER ON KIEV 1,500TH ANNIVERSARY FETE

Scene on TV

LD281500 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service at 1300 GMT on 28 May carries a 13-minute report in the framework of its Vremya newscast on the session held in Kiev on the occasion of the city's 1500th anniversary, with the announcer saying that Grishin, Romanov, Solomentsev, Kisilev and delegations from the capitals of union republics, from hero cities, representatives of party, soviet and public organizations and others are in the presidium. The camera provides shots of Shcherbitskiy addressing the session with Vatchenko, Solomentsev, Kiselev and others in the background. Viewing the presidium from another angle the camera provides shots of Romanov, Grishin and other people in the presidium.

Activities 28 May

LD282056 Moscow TASS in English 1820 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Kiev, 28 May, TASS -- Kiev's glory lasts for 15 centuries. In connection with this anniversary, the Order of People's Friendship was awarded to Kiev. A celebration meeting devoted to Kiev's 1500th anniversary and the presentation of the award was held here today.

The 1500th anniversary of the capital of the Soviet Ukraine is a vivid fete of friendship of the Russian, Ukrainian and Belorussian peoples, of all fraternal peoples of the country, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine Vladimir Shcherbitskiy said in his speech. It is remarkable that this festivity is held in the year of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. The great brotherhood of the working people, the awareness of the close-knit family, indissoluble Leninist friendship of peoples formed and strengthened with the emergence of the single union state, during the creation of a new society. A convincing evidence of this is the presence at today's celebration of the delegations of the USSR capital, Moscow; the cradle of the October Revolution, Leningrad; the Russian Federation and Belorussia, of the capitals of all union republics and hero cities.

Kiev is dear to all Soviet people because of its glorious past, they treasure its heroic revolutionary, combat and labour traditions, its vigorous present, its prospects for the future, Shcherbitskiy said.

"The glorious and difficult joint path strengthened the friendship and unity of the USSR peoples and consolidated the bonds of our brotherhood," he said. "Internationalist consciousness has become the inseparable characteristic of spiritual make-up of the Soviet people," it determines their actions and deeds everywhere and in everything. This is a great achievement of our party, a phenomenon without precedent in history."

Warm congratulations for the people of Kiev were conveyed by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Secretary of the Moscow City Committee of the CPSU Viktor Grishin; member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Secretary of the Leningrad regional committee of the CPSU Grigoriy Romanov; alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation Mikhail Solomentsev; alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia Tikhon Kiselev.

The message of greetings from the CPSU Central Committee and Leonid Brezhnev's congratulation to the working people of the city impart special significance to the festivities, Viktor Grishin said. The role of the city on the Dnieper in the life of the peoples of Russia, the Ukraine and Belorussia is invaluable, Viktor Grishin said. They viewed Kiev as the symbol of their kinship with the united ancient Russian people. Waging a difficult struggle for freedom and independence, the Ukrainians and Belorussians pinned their hopes on Russia. The Russian people always extended them the hand of assistance at the times of trial. In Kiev the heroic past is combined with the present, the glorious exploits of our peoples with the greatest achievements of the present generations.

Speaking at the meeting, UNESCO Director General Amadou Mahtar M'Bow emphasized Kiev's historic role in the development of world culture, described activities which on UNESCO's decision are held all over the world in connection with the 1,500th anniversary of the city on the Dnieper, specifically the broad response that the Kiev days evoked at UNESCO headquarters in Paris. The celebration by the international community of Kiev's anniversary, the speaker said, will help bring closer countries and peoples. It was announced at the meeting that the message to Kiev came from United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

Shcherbitskiy Speech, Greetings

LD281646 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 28 May 82

[From the Vremya newscast: speech by Comrade Vladimir Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee at meeting to mark Kiev's 1,500th anniversary -- recorded]

[Text] Dear people of Kiev, our esteemed guests, all of us are living through unforgettable and moving days.

From now on, on the Red Flag of our ancient and eternally young hero city, Kiev, in addition to two Lenin Orders a Gold Star will shine with the Order of the Friendship of the Peoples. [applause]

Presenting the country's high award to the capital of the Soviet Ukraine is an especially pleasant event, comrades. With great joy I convey to the people of Kiev the warm greetings of the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government, and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet [applause], and the leader of our party and state.

Honorary citizen of the Hero City of Kiev, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has always shown and is showing great concern for the further development of the economy and culture of the capital of the Soviet Ukraine. Comrade Brezhnev took part in the liberation of Kiev from the German fascist invaders and displayed courage and heroism. On the day of the commemoration of Kiev's 1,500th jubilee, Leonid Ilich asked to convey to all the inhabitants of the city and every family, the best wishes for happiness, prosperity and new achievements for the glory of our beloved country. [applause]

Comrades, it is well known that the people's welfare is the highest program target of our Leninist party. A new, clear proof of the steady implementation of the party's course aimed at further improving the welfare of Soviet people and insuring their peaceful living conditions are the resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee plenum held a few days ago. Developed on the initiative of Comrade Brezhnev and unanimously approved by the CPSU Central Committee, the complex and large-scale food program for the country, the conclusions and the tasks outlined in Leonid Ilich's report have been met by the Communists and all the working people of the Ukraine, like all Soviet people, with great satisfaction. These tasks have already become the battle program in our work. [applause] There is no doubt that the people of Kiev, all the working people of our republic will increase their efforts and will do their utmost to successfully implement the resolutions of the May CPSU Central Committee plenum. [applause]

In order to ensure that our constructive plans are fulfilled, said Comrade Brezhnev at the plenum, we must preserve peace. At the festivities in Tashkent and the trade union and Komsomol congresses, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, in the development of our peace programs for the eighties, submitted new and important proposals covering the entire complex of questions connected with stopping the arms race and preserving peace on earth. We all know that Soviet people warmly and unanimously approve the domestic and foreign policy of our party, fully support the persistent and purposeful work of the CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and Comrade Brezhnev himself, for increasing the economic and defensive potential of our country and improving the welfare of the Soviet people. This is, comrades, wise Leninist policy, the correctness of which is proved by life itself. [applause]

Comrades, on this festive day we in the name of the people of Kiev, on behalf of the entire Ukrainian people, express most sincere gratitude to the greatly honored Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, for his untiring and fruitful work for the benefit of the Soviet people, in the name of the triumph of peace and social progress. [applause]

Comrades, in connection with the jubilee of the capital of the Soviet Ukraine, the Kiev Gorkom, the city soviet of people's deputies, the working people of the Hero City Kiev have received greetings from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers. [applause]

Allow me to read the text of the greetings: Dear comrades, the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers warmly and sincerely greet and congratulate the working people of the capital of the Soviet Ukraine on the 1,500th anniversary of the founding of Kiev and on the presentation to the city of the Order of the Friendship of the People. [applause]

Kiev's jubilee is a notable event in the country's sociopolitical and cultural life. The city has played an important role in rallying together the old Russian lands into a unified state, Kiev Rus, in the history of the fraternal Russian, Ukrainian and Belorussian peoples.

Great is Kiev's merit in strengthening political, economic and cultural links between the Ukraine and Russia and in implementing the age-old aspirations of the Ukrainian people to be reunited with the Great Russian people.

Under the leadership of the Leninist party of Bolsheviks, Kiev's working class has written shining pages in the revolutionary struggle against tsarism and the bourgeoisie and in the victory of the Great October and the establishment of Soviet rule.

It is noteworthy that Kiev's jubilee is being marked in the year of the 60th anniversary of the indestructible USSR which was created by the genius of Lenin and the will of the peoples. Ardent patriotism, boundless devotion to the cause of communism, courage and heroism was displayed by Kiev's working people at the building sites of the first 5-year plan periods and in the battles for the freedom and independence of the homeland.

Speaking upon the unveiling of the memorial complex in your city in honor of victory, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev noted that the Soviet people know well how to use the blessing of peace. One of the vivid testimonies to this is our handsome Kiev, the Hero City reborn from ruins and more beautiful than ever before.

Kiev today is a major industrial, scientific and cultural center. The city's pride and glory is the working class. With its talent and inspiration, complicated machines and instruments and high-quality consumer goods are being created. The great achievements of Kiev scientists in a number of leading sectors of science are widely known.

Workers in literature and art are making a weighty contribution to our country's unified international culture.

Under the leadership of the Ukrainian Communist Party and the city gorkom, the Kievans are meeting the 1,500th anniversary of their native town with new successes in work.

The tasks of the jubilee year and of the 5-year period as a whole are being successfully fulfilled. Persistently, production is being intensified, the quality of output is being raised and the alliance between creative thought and creative work is being strengthened. Following the Muscovites' example, the inhabitants of Kiev are struggling to turn the capital of the Soviet Ukraine into a city of highly-productive labor, of a high level of culture and of model public order.

Each year tens of thousands of Kievans celebrate housewarmings in well-appointed apartments.

All this is the result of large-scale strenuous work by party, administrative and public organizations, the city's multinational labor collective, inter-nation [internatsionalnyy] cooperation and fraternal aid by the peoples of our great homeland.

A Gold Star, two Orders of Lenin and the Order of Friendship Among Peoples on the city's banner worthily crown the Kievans' feats of labor and arms, the contribution by the capital of the Soviet Ukraine to strengthening the economic, defense and spiritual potential of the native fatherland.

From the bottom of our heart we wish the working people of the city of Kiev new successes in work, studies, creative activities in the all-nation struggle for implementing the historic resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress. Long live the fraternal friendship and the indestructible unity of all the nations and nationalities of the Soviet Union, long live our great country, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, under the banner of Lenin, under the leadership of the Communist Party, forward toward the victory of communism. [applause]

Sports, Arts Show

LD291248 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 29 May 82

[Text] A sports and arts show devoted to the Kiev jubilee took place in the city today. Pages of the Kiev history were displayed to a crowd of 100,000. As a symbol of the continuity of the generations of Soviet people and achievements, veterans of war and labor carried a torch lit from the eternal flame at the unknown soldier's grave and the incandescent metal at Kiev's oldest works, the Bolshevik works. Those taking part in the march and parade, representatives of all 12 rayons of Kiev, told of shock work. The festival finale was the performance of sportsmen and gymnasts. The show was attended by Comrades Grishin, Romanov, Shcherbitskiy, Kiselev, Solomentsev, members of delegations of the capitals of union republics and hero cities, and guests of honor.

FURTHER ON 19TH ALL-UNION KOMSOMOL CONGRESS

Shalayev Address 19 May

PM270929 Moscow TRUD in Russian 20 May 82 p 3

[Speech delivered at 19 May session of 19th Komsomol Congress by AUCCTU Chairman S.A. Shalayev: "Trade Unions and the Komsomol"]

[Text] Dear comrades! Allow me on behalf of the AUCCTU to warmly and cordially greet you, the delegates to the 19th Komsomol Congress, and through you, all our glorious Soviet youth.

For over 63 years, since the first all-Russian congress of worker and peasant youth leagues, Soviet trade unions and the Lenin Komsomol have been acting together, hand in hand, as combat assistants of the Communist Party.

Vast joint work experience has been accumulated. Its characteristics have been, on the one hand, steady growth of the activeness and role of the young in the country's labor life and in trade union work, and on the other, heightening of trade union concern for the younger generation of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry, intelligentsia and students.

This mutually pervasive process, as I would call it, yields fine fruit for our common cause and ensures our common, increasingly active, effective participation in society's political system and in implementing communist building tasks under the CPSU's leadership.

Around 30 million Komsomol members are today members of the Soviet trade unions, described by V.I. Lenin as a school of administration and management, a school of communism. Over 3.5 million Komsomol members are elected members of leading trade union organs and 1.5 million are members of standing production conferences. Some 7 million Komsomol members are members of the All-Union Society of Inventors and Rationalizers and of scientific and technical societies. Over 1 million are active in trade union committees' commissions for work among young people. The AUCCTU Youth Commission carries out its great, comprehensive work on a regular basis.

With great satisfaction we would like to note that the millions of young men and girls who are trade union activists bring enthusiasm, the elan of youth, energy and Komsomol fervor to the trade unions -- a good stimulus for a general upsurge in Soviet trade unions' entire activity, for which we express our profound and cordial gratitude.

As you know, comrades, 2 months ago the 17th USSR Trade Union Congress was held. Addressing its delegates, Comrade L.I. Brezhenv, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, pointed out the trade unions' chief task now is to restructure its organizations' work more rapidly and energetically in accordance with present-day demands, to concern itself more boldly with new economic and social problems, to rely more broadly on scientific data, to continually improve the skill of the aktiv and to combine, still more firmly in practice, concern for the growth of social production with concern for every working person's living conditions, protection of their rights and raising of their well-being -- that is, to fulfill even better the trade unions' dual task.

Trade union organizations and their leading organs at all levels have defined concrete measures for their practical activity in fulfilling Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions and the 17th trade union congress decisions.

All young trade union members and all young working people must take the most active and direct part in their implementation.

Allow me to confirm this idea with just a few, very important and very topical problems which, in our profound conviction, trade unions and the Komsomol can cooperate even more closely and actively to solve.

Primarily these include questions relating to the growth of social production efficiency and labor productivity. In the 11th 5-Year Plan almost all the increases in production volume must be obtained on the basis of this factor. This problem is multifaceted. It includes scientific and technical progress, the further development of socialist competition, the struggle for high product quality and a whole series of other tasks which have already been mentioned by delegates who have spoken.

In my speech I would like to draw your attention, comrade delegates, to the need for a broader introduction of the team form of labor organization and incentive since it allows production, social and educational tasks to be resolved most successfully.

This is the sphere of the closest and most active cooperation between trade unions and the Komsomol.

Trade unions and the Komsomol are responsible for improving young people's labor education. And the leading role in this matter belongs to the labor collective, figuratively described by L.I. Brezhnev as a wisely working team. It is precisely here that a person's creative powers and capabilities are revealed most fully. It is precisely in teams that the most favorable conditions exist for cadre workers made wise by experience to act as mentors to the young workers.

Today every third production team is led by a Komsomol member. Every third trade union group organizer in the teams is also a Komsomol member.

This means that both the standard of labor organization and the moral climate in the teams depend to a large extent on the joint efforts and harmonious, coordinated work of the triangle of team leader, Komsomol organizer and trade union organizer.

This is why we would like to voice our confidence that Komsomol organizations at all levels will take the most direct and active part in those measures which, following the 17th USSR Trade Union Congress, are now being implemented by the AUCCTU, trade union councils and committees and economic organs for the broader introduction of the team form of labor organization and the team contract.

This is also how -- it is our profuound conviction -- we must approach questions of labor mechanization and automation and the task of minimizing manual labor and, as L.I. Brezhnev said, releasing "superfluous" people who are by no means superfluous to us.

In this instance it is a question of millions of workers, including young workers, who are still engaged in manual and unproductive jobs in industry, transportation, construction and agriculture.

We have at our disposal remarkable experience of a whole number of economic, trade union and Komsomol organizations, in Zaporozhskaya and Chelyabinskaya Oblasts and the Latvian SSR, for example, which have developed under party organs' leadership a movement under the slogan "Make machines take over manual labor."

And our task together with you, Comrade Komsomol members -- that is, another joint task for trade union and Komsomol organizations -- is to ensure that this experience is introduced as obligatory in all oblasts and republics and at all enterprises.

There is yet another common, very important and acute joint combat task for the Komsomol and the trade unions.

Now that work on economy and thrift, in accordance with the 26th CPSU Congress, has become the pivot of economic policy, we are required to mount a genuine battle throughout the country to make economic use of every ton of metal, oil and coal and every cubic meter of timber, save every kilowatt-hour of electricity, preserve every kilogram of agricultural product and display a thrifty and proprietorial attitude to equipment. It is to precisely such work that Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and the Communist Party call us.

We can and must improve still further the efficiency of the all-union public review of economy and thrift run jointly by the trade unions and the Komsomol with the USSR Gossnab, ministries and departments.

May the "Komsomol searchlight" illuminate shortcomings more clearly and may worker control of the trade unions be stricter and tougher. We must guard our nationwide property created by working people's hands!

Comrades, in our country the necessary conditions are created for cultural leisure and relaxation for young people. The trade unions and the Komsomol have a considerable material base for this. But it cannot fail to disturb us that some young people still waste their free time senselessly and thoughtlessly.

The joint task of the Komsomol and the trade unions is to try to ensure that young people's leisure is used increasingly for social activity, cultural and physical development and scientific, techical and artistic creativity.

We fully support the proposals contained in the AUCCTU Central Committee accountability report on the need to devote considerably more attention and concern to students in the system of vocational and technical education. For during this 5-year period alone the ranks of the working class and kolkhoz peasantry will be supplemented by 13 million vocational and technical schools graduates. In our opinion, the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee must have a good and broad program of joint actions in this sphere.

The 9 million young people who live in hostels need more concern on our part.

It is incumbent on us to develop more boldly and broadly the forms of relaxation in sport and health camps and camps of labor and relaxation which young people like, and the organization of sporting, tourist and health work must be raised to a higher level.

In recent years trade unions and the Komsomol have done a lot for children's health too. In the last 5-year period 16,000 new rural and city health and other Young Pioneer camps were opened for them. Now, speaking figuratively, our Young Pioneers' summer republic will be able to accomodate almost 14 million schoolchildren for holidays run by the trade unions alone. This is an impressive number! But there is still much to be done.

In congratulating the V.I. Lenin All-Union Young Pioneers organization today on its glorious 60th jubilee, the AUCCTU assures the Komsomol congress that the trade unions will continue to pay the most unwavering attention to the organization of the health and relaxation of children and their labor education and will carry out this work jointly with the Lenin Komsomol.

The CPSU Central Committee greetings message to the 19th Komsomol Congress notes that Komsomol committees must cooperate more closely with soviet, economic, trade union and creative organizations in resolving questions of the education, labor, training, life and leisure of young people. Young men and women should be broadly involved in administering public and state affairs.

Allow me, comrade delegates, to assure you that the Soviet trade unions will for their part do everything incumbent on them to fulfill this instruction by the Communist Party!

Everything that our great country and our people have at their disposal today, the very possibility to live and work in a peaceful atmosphere and for the sake of peace and for the good of the Soviet people -- all this is the result of the colossal organizational activity of our own Communist Party.

We are happy and proud that we work under its tested leadership and that it is our wise mentor.

We express to the party's Leninist Central Committee and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, our fervent love and most profound gratitude for the constant fatherly concern for working people and their younger generation.

The 130-million strong army of Soviet trade union members would like from this high platform to once again assure the Communist Party that it will work tirelessly to implement the tasks it has advanced for the sake of achieving the great goal it has set -- the building of a communist society in our country.

Allow me, dear comrades, to express the wish that you, all Komsomol members and all Soviet young people, will greet the glorious 60th anniversary of the USSR with shock labor and excellent study and to wish every one of you health and happiness and new achievements for the glory of our great motherland!

20 May Proceedings

PM271539 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 21 May 82 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on the 19th Komsomol Congress"]

[Text] The 19th Komsomol Congress continued its work in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses in Moscow 20 May 1982.

The following spoke in the debate on the Komsomol Central Committee and Komsomol central auditing commission reports: V.A. Turyan, first secretary of the Armenian Komsomol Central Committee; thrice Hero of Socialist Labor A.P. Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences; S.V. Markov, first secretary of the Gorkovskiy Komsomol Obkom; L.V. Gerashchenko, teacher at the No 27 secondary school in the city of Murmansk; V.V. Babiy, first secretary of the Moldavian Komsomol Central Committee; B.Ye. Shcherbina, USSR minister of construction of petroleum and gas industry enterprises; A.N. Stepanova, senior sales clerk at the central department store in the city of Tomsk; N.P. Negerey, machine milking foreman on the I.V. Michurin Kolkhoz in Zhitomirskaya Oblast's Korostyshevskiy Rayon in the Ukrainian SSR; M.A. Prokofyev, USSR minister of education; Sh.M. Sultanov, first secretary of the Tadzhikistan Komsomol Central Committee; M.A. Kopylov, shift foreman of the Surgut No 2 drilling work administration of Tyumenskaya Oblast's Surgutneftegaz production association and Komsomol group organizer; V.N. Ageyev, first secretary of the Rostovskiy Komsomol Obkom; G.N. Seleznev, chief editor of KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA; Zh. K.-B. Charyyeva, first secretary of the Turkmenistan Komsomol Central Committee; Ye.S. Kuzmin, secretary of the Komsomol committee of Moscow's I.A. Likhachev motor vehicle plant; I.Yu. Pyatykh, commander of a border post in the Red Banner Eastern Border District; N.N. Gubachev, first secretary of the Komsomolsk-na-Amure Komsomol Gorkom; V.A. Yelantsev, chairman of the Put Ilicha Kolkhoz in Kurganskaya Oblast's Shadrinskiy Rayon; B.D. Leushin, first secretary of the Tatarskiy Komsomol Obkom; S.A. Pichkalev, student of the No 3 city vocational and technical school in the city of Perm; T.S. Aytbayev, first secretary of the Kirgiz Komsomol Central Committee; V.V. Tevseyev, senior assistant captain-director of the large refrigerator fishing trawler Ivan Panov of the Korsakov ocean fishing base in Sakhalinskaya Oblast; P.-V.V. Ignotas, first secretary of the Lithuanian Komsomol Central Committee; A.F. Dolganin, first secretary of the Kuybyshevskiy Komsomol Obkom; Kh. Rustamova, leader of a Komsomol and youth cotton-growing team on the Ulyanov Sovkhoz in Dzhizakskaya Oblast's Pakhtakorskiy Rayon in the Uzbek SSR; A.A. Mironov, first secretary of the Altayskiy Komsomol Kraykom; N.Ye. Solodov, excavator operator of the Pechory No 4 mobile mechanized column of Pskovskaya Oblast's Pskovmelioratsiya association.

The speakers, focused attention on fundamental questions of the ideological and moral tempering, labor education and harmonious spiritual and physical development of young men and women and the imporvement of the content, style and methods of Komsomol work in the light of the tasks advanced in the CPSU Central Committee greetings message to the 19th Komsomol Congress and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech "Concern for the People's Interests Is a Matter of Honor for the Komsomol." They declared that Komsomol members and young people wholly and fully support the foreign policy course of the CPSU and the Soviet state, the titantic activity of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, that outstanding standard bearer of peace, and the new peace initiatives advanced by him.

The delegates and guests of the 19th Komsomol Congress were greeted by vocational and technical school students. With them in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses were heroes of the Soviet Union and heroes of socialist labor, well-known masters and teachers of the vocational and technical education system. They presented challenge pennants named for Aleksey Stakhanov, Aleksandr Busygin, Makar Mazay, Pasha Angelina, Petr Krivonos, Mariya and Yevdokiya Vinogradova and Nikolay Zlobin to representatives of the best Komsomol organizations of the country's vocational and technical schools and its winners to the relay of shock-word deeds in honor of the 19th Komsomol Congress. Representatives of the 4 million-strong detachment of vocational and technical school students assured the Communist Party and the Lenin Komsomol that the young generation of workers will worthily continue the Soviet people's glorious labor traditions.

The following addressed greetings to the congress: (Thonglay Komasit), chairman of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Constituent Committee; Lodongiyn Tudeb, first secretary of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth Union Central Committee; Jerzy Jaskiernia, leader of the Socialist Polish Youth delegation; Werner (Shtyurman), chairman of the Socialist German Workers Youth (FRG); Pantelimon Gavanescu, first secretary of the Romanian Union of Communist Youth Central Committee; (Burkhan Giyasi), first secretary of the Afghan Domocratic Youth Organization Central Committee; Jaroslav Jeneral, chairman of the CSSR Socialist Union of Youth Central Committee; Kim Chang-yong, deputy chairman of the league of Socialist Working Youth of Korea Central Committee; Ivan Kozlovacki, secretary of the Yugoslav League of Socialist Youth Conference Presidency; Domingos Bartolomeo, first secretary of the National Committee of the JMPLA-Youth Party [Movement for the Liberation of Angola -- youth wing] (Angola); Jacques (Perre), member of the National Bureau and Secretariat of the French Communist Youth Movement; Manuel Guerrero, member of the Chilean Communist Youth Central Committee Executive Committee; James (Stil), national chairman of the Union of Young Workers for Liberation (United States); (Bant Singkh Brar), president of the All-India Youth Federation; Carlos Carrion Cruz, general coordinator of the "19 July" Sandinist Youth (Nicaragua); (Nut Tkhon), chairman of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Youth Central Committee; Manuel Rodriguez, member of the El Salvador Communist Youth Central Committee; Riyad Akbari, first secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Youth Union Central Committee; (Tuli Khivelua), secretary of the South West African People's Organization (Namibia's SWAPO) for Youth Affairs; Hasan an-Nasir, general secretary of the Lebanese Democratic Youth Union; Henrique Neves, member of the Portuguese Communist Youth Secretariat and Executive Committee; Nasir al-Qudwah, president of the Palestinian General Student Union; (Amor Zakariash Kupela), general secretary of the Mozambique Youth Organization.

The greetings got a warm reception from the congress delegates and guests. The session participants demonstrated the inviolability of the fraternity of the socialist community countries' youth and the solidarity of young fighters against imperialism and for peace, democracy and social progress.

The congress delegates cordially thanked the youth organization's representatives for the warm greetings.

A discussion of the report "The Komsomol Central Committee Report and the Tasks of the Lenin Komsomol in Shaping a Generation of Politically Active People Who Know Their Job, Love Labor, Know How To Work and Are Always Ready To Defend Their Motherland" also took place at sessions of the seven sections of the 19th Komsomol Congress: "Ideological and Political Education, the Shaping of a Marxist-Leninist World Outlook and the Class Tempering of Youth"; "Labor Education and the Enhancement of the Komsomol's Role in the Struggle for the Intensification of Industrial and Agricultural Production"; "Moral Education and the Shaping of an Active Life Stance; The Komsomol and Culture, and the Organization of Youth's Free Time"; "Physical and Military-Patriotic Education of Youth; The Komsomol and the Soviet Armed Forces': "The Komsomol and Schools; The Preparation and Education of a Worthy Reinforcement for the Working Class and the Kolkhoz Peasantry"; "The Komsomol and the Training and Education of Young Specialists"; "The Organizational Strengthening of the Komsomol and the Enhancement of the Militancy of Primary Komsomol Organizations."

The delegates comprehensively discussed measures aimed at further enhancing the role of the Lenin Komsomol in resolving political, economic and sociocultural questions of the life of Soviet society, ensuring the close unity of ideological and organizational work and realizing a comprehensive approach to the ideological, political, labor and moral education of youth. Specific proposals were made to improve the Marxist-Leninist education and class tempering of young men and women, to improve all educational work with regard to the special features and interests of different categories of youth and to coordinate the efforts of the interested organizations. Ways were outlined to enhance the militancy of primary Komsomol organizations and to create a lively, creative atmosphere in them.

Corresponding recommendations were adopted in the sections.

Responsible officials of the CPSU Central Committee, ministries, departments and trade unions, leading workers, kolkhoz members, mentors of youth, figures in science, literature and art and representatives of the press, television and radio participated in the section sessions.

The congress is continuing its work 21 May.

KUZNETSOV ATTENDS PROCURACY ANNIVERSARY MEETING

LD282300 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] The Soviet Procuracy is 60 years old. Created on Lenin's initiative, from the first days of its existence it has unflinchingly stood guard over the gains of socialism. The Soviet Procuracy has carried out the supreme watching over of the exact application of the laws and has actively implemented the policy of the Communist Party in strengthening socialist legality and law and order.

Participants of the festive session in Moscow devoted to the 60th anniversary of the organs of the Procuracy spoke about all of this. In the presidium were Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; Comrade Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; leaders of ministries and departments and public representatives. A report was delivered by Comrade Rekunkov, general procurator of the USSR.

MOLNIYA-1 COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE LAUNCHED

LD290928 Moscow TASS in English 0924 GMT 29 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 29 May, TASS -- Another communications satellite "Molniya-1" was launched in the Soviet Union today. The communications satellite "Molniya-1" is designed to ensure the operation of the long-distance telephone and telegraph radio communication as well as to transmit the programs of the USSR central television to the stations of the "Orbita" network situated in the areas of the extreme north, Siberia, the far east, and central Asia. The satellite was put into a high elliptical orbit with an apogee of 40,633 KM in the Northern Hemisphere and a perigee of 653 KM in the Southern Hemisphere. The satellite's orbital period is 12 hours 16 min, and orbital inclination 62.8 degrees.

The satellite, apart from the apparatus to transmit TV programs and to maintain long-distance multi-channel radio communication, carries the apparatus of the command instrumentation complex as well as systems of orientation, correction of orbit and power supply of the satellite.

According to data obtained, the on-board apparatus is functioning normally. Sessions of communication via the satellite "Molniya-1" will be held in accordance with the scheduled program.

COSMOS-1371 EARTH SATELLITE LAUNCHED 1 JUN

LD011256 Moscow TASS in English 1243 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow, 1 Jun, TASS -- The artificial Earth satellite Cosmos-1371 was launched in the Soviet Union today. The sputnik carries scientific equipment designed to continue the space exploration program. The sputnik was put into an orbit with the following parameters: the initial period of revolution -- 101 minutes, the maximum distance from the surface of the Earth -- 833 kilometres, the minimum distance from the surface of the Earth -- 793 kilometres, the inclination of the orbit -- 74.1 degrees.

On the sputnik there are also a radio system for precise measurement of the elements of the orbit, a radio-telemetric system to transmit back to Earth data on the operation of instruments and scientific equipment. The equipment aboard the sputnik is functioning normally. The coordination-computing centre is processing the incoming information.

FLIGHT UPDATE ON SALYUT-SOYUZ-PROGRESS MISSION

LD010936 Moscow TASS in English 0916 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Flight Control Centre, 1 Jun, TASS -- The cosmonauts Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev are successfully fulfilling the planned work aboard the orbital "Salyut-7"-"Soyuz T-5"-"Progress-13" orbital complex. The crew have practically completed all planned operations with the freight craft. Water was pumped into capacities of the station with the help of the "Rodnik" system. The joint power unit was refuelled and filled with oxidizer. Equipment and scientific instruments, which were brought to the station, were put by the cosmonauts to regular places and the compartment of "progress-13", which was relieved of cargo, is being loaded with the used euqipment for the life-sustaining system.

The crew are now preparing for working the multi-band photographic equipment MKF-6M and a number of other instruments designed for further exploration in the study of the natural resources of the Earth. A correction of the trajectory of the movement of the orbital complex will be made tomorrow. It will be done with the held of the power unit of the freight ship "Progress-13".

According to the telemetric measurements and reports of the crew, the fight of the "Salyut-7"-"Soyuz T-5"-"Progress-13" scientific-research complex is proceeding normally. The cosmonauts Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev feel well.